The Los Angeles Times.

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"Times" Advertising Rates.

Live Schedule.

FROM AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1887, the following local rates will be charged for advertising in the Los Angeles Times:

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Address (Telephone No. 29)
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING,
N.E. cor. First and Fort sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Amusements.

ARMORY HALL.

Thursday Evening, November 10th.

—GRAND—

CHARITY BALL

—GIVEN BY THE—

HEBREW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Gentleman and Lady, $3. Extra Lady, $1.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—Mrs. S. Heilman, President; Mrs. L. Harris, Vice-President; Mrs. S. Gumbiner, Secretary; Mrs. Kate Secretary; Mrs. E. Lotz, Mrs. Lazard, Mrs. W. Kalisher.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—Judge H. Hoge, Mayor H. Newmark, S. Heilman, E. L. Stern, Jesse D. McFarland, J. Lankershim, H. McLellan, C. W. Heilman, Hon. S. M. White, Dr. J. Kurtz, L. Goss, John E. Plater, M. Kremer, V. Wachtel, J. Greenwell, P. Hirschfeld, J. Lowe, L. Meyer.

FLOOR MANAGERS—Morris Meyberg, Abrahams—H. J. Fleishman, F. J. Griffith, Dr. W. L. Wills, C. J. Burns, M. Clark, M. H. Newmark, J. Schumacher, M. Heilman, M. Langstetter, W. M. Caswell, R. Ainsuli.

WASHINGTON GARDEN

STRICH FARM

—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS—

BABY OSTRICHES JUST HATCHED OUT.

OPEN DAILY.

Admission.....Twenty-five Cents.

The Main-street cars stop at the gate.

CAWSTON & FOX, Proprietors.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

H. C. WYATT.....Lessee and Manager

GALA COMEDY ATTRACTION!

—ONE WEEK!—

Commencing Monday, November 7th.

Engagement of the eminent comedian, Mr.

NEIL BURGESS

Presenting the most laughable comedy ever written, entitled,

—VIM!—

Supported by an efficient company, headed by the popular comedian, Jos. Palmer.

Patent Revolving Stage!

Great Circus Scene!

A Real Live Horse!

THE PAVILION,

Corner Fifth and Olive streets.

McLAIN & LEHMAN.....Manager

The dramatic event of the season, commencing

Monday, November 14th.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER.	WILLIAM A. BRADY.

Dramatic Company, including Miss Charlotte Thiffe, Miss Laura Biggar and a powerful cast in DION BOUCICAULT'S greatest melodrama

AFTER DARK.

New and beautiful scenery painted expressly for this production.

PRICES 25 AND 50 CENTS.

Secure reserved seats at McLain & Lehman's, No. 3 Market street, without extra charge.

BARTLETT'S CONCERT HALL,

No. 15 West First Street.

WILLIAM PIUTTI

Lectures on the History of Music Illustrated

Nov. 11, 14, 18, and Dec. 2, 5, 9,

Course tickets, $5 for the six lectures, at Bartlett Bros.'s and Clark's Music House. First lecture Friday, November 11th at 8 p.m. Subject: Ancient Chinese Music and New Music (with many national tunes. Single tickets, $1.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

CYCLORAMA!

Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7:30 to 10 o'clock every evening. Take the South Main street cars to the immense Pavilion specially erected to exhibit this decisive battle of the late Civil War. Take your opera glasses.

GYPSY QUEEN

CIGARETTES

Are indorsed and recommended as the acme of perfection by every cigarette smoker who has tried them.

ALBERT MAU & CO., Sole Agents, San Francisco.

Rooms and Board.

SANTA BARBARA BOARD—Pleasant sunny rooms, good home table, attractive garden, fine views of mountains and sea, near Arlington Hotel. Apply to MRS. GEORGE DUGDALE, Santa Barbara, Cal.

PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, WITH board, at Edgar Villa, South Pasadena. Terms of horse R. R. at Raymond Station and take street cars west.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED SUNNY rooms, single or en suite, with board, at 324 Pearl st., west of First st. MRS. S. KELLY, proprietor.

ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH first-class board, at the New Denison, 96 South Main st.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at the ARDMORE, 304 Fort st., corner Sixth.

Sale, Rent and Exchange.

FOR RENT—AT FROM $8 TO $9 PER month, a new 4-room house, with bath, on Pearl st., between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to owner, on premises.

FOR RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE

IN SOCIETY.

THE SECOND "INTER NOS" GERMAN A SUCCESS.

First Fall Meeting and Annual Election of the Woman's Club — The Oxymel Club—Minor Parties—Society Briefs and Personals.

The society happenings of a quiet but pleasant week are briefly recorded below:

"INTER NOS" GERMAN.

The second of the above-named series was held on Friday night at the new house built by Mr. Dan McFarland on Ellis avenue for a private school, and called "La Escuela." The managers of the germans have secured it, and on Friday were assisted by some of the ladies in decorating and making ready for the evening's enjoyment. The building contains one large room devoted to dancing, with an ante-room and smaller rooms, the former of which was occupied by the patronesses, musicians and "favor tables;" the latter were fitted up as dressing-rooms, and the porch was canvased in and used as a punch-room. The whole building was brilliantly illuminated by lamps placed high out of all danger on brass brackets. The wooden mantel in the large room was beautifully and artistically decorated with flowers by Mrs. McFarland, and portières were hung in all the doorways. The polished floor and general freshness of all the surroundings, with the added beauty of the toilets of the ladies, made a scene most attractive, and the excellent music and pretty favors scored another success as an entertainment, which bids fair to make the season long remembered by all who participate in it. The full list of subscribers was again present, and the hours went all too quickly until 11:30 came, and with it the adjournment for another fortnight. Messrs. Mudge and Thomas led with tact and ease, the figures were new and pretty, and the second german was a rival to its predecessor.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club held the first of its regular fall meetings yesterday afternoon, at Armory Hall. The annual election of officers was first held, resulting as follows: Mrs. C. M. Severance, president; Mrs. Wills, first vice-president; Mrs. Graham of Pasadena, second vice-president; Mrs. Eva Cook, secretary; Mrs. K. Hooker, treasurer. These ladies, together with the chairwomen of the various committees, constitute the Board of Managers. The election was followed by the report of the secretary, subjoined below, giving an excellent resumé of the year's work. Mrs. Dr. Fox, a visitor from the Chicago Woman's Club, was present, and spoke briefly of the size, influence and methods of her own club of 250 members. The next meeting will be in charge of the literary committee.

Following is the secretary's annual report of the Woman's Club for the year 1886 and 1887:

The Woman's Club held its first meeting for the year '86 and '87 after a three months' vacation, on October 2, 1886, and it was of a purely business nature, the election of officers and laying out the plan of action for the ensuing yaar, and occupying the allotted time. From October 2, 1886 to June 25, 1887, the club met almost uninterruptedly on Saturday of each week, and at the club year the members felt that considerable work had been accomplished, and much interesting and instructive ground traversed. There were in all thirty-nine meetings with an average attendance of twenty members. Four of the meetings were omitted, two for holidays, one that the members might attend an interesting art lecture delivered by Arthur May Knapp of Boston, the other an entertainment given in aid of the free kindergartens, in which work many of the members were actively interested. The rest of the meetings were devoted to subjects in the four branches of work with which the club dealt, work, art, literature and education. In the first work, a home for destitute girls, another for newsboys, bootblacks, prison reform, legal separations versus divorce, Chrisrian science and the philosophy of metaphysics each received a certain amount of attention, while the work of the woman's clubs, now in existence in London, New England, Marshalltown, Ia., Rhode Island and other places was reviewed, through written communications to the corresponding secretary, or verbal reports by members visting the home club. Under the head of education, the subjects of kindergartens, industrial and cooking schools, trade schools, manual training, property rights of married women, cremation and theosophy, to which two days were devoted, was all discussed at length. In art, the New York art and artists, art decoration in the home, etching and etchers, beauty in dress, and the theory of the beautiful in fine art, were brought within the line of vision of the club by exhaustive papers; and Guido Rem, his life, work and times, and Schubert and his music also received careful attention. The literature days were devoted to James Fennimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, while two days were devoted to Helen Hunt Jackson, two days to the principal short story writers whose name is legion, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and E. W. Howe. The above brief synopsis gives a fair glimpse of the instruction and pleasure derived from a regular attendance at the club meetings, and on this, the first meeting for the year '87-'88, all feeling a desire for improvement and self-culture, must be anxious (each in her way) to make the showing for the ensuing year as gratifying as that of the past. Our worthy and loved president was called from us to the bedside of her son, at the close of the last year, and his continued illness will prevent her return before spring; but, as the club and its progress are very near her heart, it behooves us to work in her absence as untiringly as if she were here to spur us on, that the reports sent her may be a sweet comfort in the life that, on many accounts, is so hard to her just now. During the vacation, monthly meetings of an informal nature have been held at the house of our vice-president, Mrs. John A. Wills, and, although not very largely attended, have been enjoyed by those present.

OXYMEL CLUB.

The Oxymel Club met last Monday evening at the residence of B. F. Orr, on Buena Vista street. The subject of discussion was "Lord Byron." A very interesting biography by Miss Jessie Smith and a number of selections by various members—including "The Battle of Waterloo," recited by Charles Vogelsang—made the programme a success.

The club was very much entertained by the contributions of Harry Holliday, whose whistling was very sweet and pleasing.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. A. M. Smith, 139 North Grand avenue, near Temple.

PARTIES.

Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Salisbury gave a pleasant little card party on last Friday evening at their residence on Pearl street. About 10 o'clock a light and delicate supper was served to the guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Miss Forester, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. and Miss Smith and the Misses Nye.

The always-pretty idea of a surprise party was again illustrated satisfactorily at the house of the Misses Boquest of Chestnut street, East Los Angeles, on Friday night. Games alternated with dancing till a very late hour. Some of these merry younger folk were: Misses Lowell, Boal, Van Sickle, Meredith, Bailey, Finnall, White, Spear, Parmeter, Page, Holmes, Moore, Morris, Corper and Mesdames Stearns, Hathaway, Cramer, Mitchell, Koster, Osburn, Boal, Worley and Dunsmoor.

THE ASSEMBLY REDIVIOUS.

The social powers that be have decided to give a trio of pleasant dances, "The Assembly" *redivious*, at Armory Hall, on the nights of November 25th, December 23d, and January 20th, respectively, and the pretty and sensible invitations to the same have been issued. The names of the directors to the affair give positive assurance that no pains or tact will be spared to make the dances exclusive and successful. The ladies forming the reception committee are Mesdames Plater, Crank, McClellan and Wills; manager, Dr. Wills; treasurer, Mr. H. McClellan.

THE OPEN-AIR CONCERTS.

The Sixth-street Park presents a gay and festive appearance during the hours of the weekly concert. The band-stand itself is crescent, the uniforms of the band neat but not gaudy, the music more than ordinarily sweet, the grounds full of pretty faces and good clothes, and surrounded by rows of handsome carriages, proving that Meine Bros. have charms to soothe the savage and the native breast.

SOCIETY BRIEFS AND PERSONALS.

Judge Banning is in the city for a few days' stay.

Mrs. George of San Pedro is visiting her sister Miss Frances George at her home on Hill street.

Albert Jenks, the artist, is entertaining his daughters, Mesdames Ainsworth and Ames of Riverside.

Temporary absentees: Mrs. S. Kelly, George C. Long, H. L. Jones, Mrs. D. L. Requa, R. Billderrain.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Merril of San Diego spent a few days with friends in the city and suburbs during the week.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Ross will soon move from their Hope-street residence to their new hotel, on Sixth street, near Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Dennis have returned from their long absence at the east, improved in health, and rejoiced to be at home again.

Mrs. George Strong, formerly of San Francisco, an artist of decided ability, is at the New Denison for a sojourn of several months.

Mr. J. W. Byrne of the San Joaquin rancho came into the city on Friday to attend the "Inter Nos" german, one of whom he is which.

The wedding of Percy W. Ross, son of Dr. and Mrs. Ross of Hope street, to Miss Louise Brandt, will take place the latter part of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Taylor and Miss Muriel Taylor, *aetat* one month, have returned from their pleasant cottage at Santa Monica and are at the Hotel Ammidon.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lieut. Dapray and Maj. A. H. Kimball leave today for Tucson, to be present at the ceremony of the sword presentation to the General, so long delayed by his accident.

The Hallowé'en party, that was to have been given by the young ladies of Barnard Park, at the "Hotel Ammidon," last week, will take place tomorrow night, with postponed Hallowé'en rites.

Mr. James Montgomery, who spent a long and happy summer at his home, in Canada, is having the compliment returned, with interest, in the presence of his two brothers, Messrs. Robert and George Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Tyler and family of Kansas City, now at the Ashley, will move tomorrow into the house of Dr. W. W. Ross on Hope street, where they will be at home to the many friends made during a previous visit to this city.

Mr. Rob. Dodsworth, who left here for Yale College last fall, has already done himself and his city proud by his agility in "the gym." News from Yale says that he was number two in the 100-yards dash for his class. Rah! rah! rah!

The Caledonian Club celebrated the jollities and mysteries of Hallowe'en by a pleasant little dancing party, but if the younger members saw, as is promised, the faces of their future spouses, on the way home, they have not told, and who else can?

Dr. J. S. Owens and wife—*born* Minnie Hance—have returned from their extended wedding journey, and are at home to their dear 500 friends at present at the residence of the bride's father, but soon at their lovely new home on Pearl street.

The week's visting notables: S. W. Burchard, St. Louis; Dr. E. F. Rush, Morris R. Locke, Arizona; A. B. Rich, Marcus Boruck and wife, Hubert Howe Bancroft, Charles Crocker, A. N. Towne, S. T. Gage, G. A. Benson, Hon. W. H. Dent.

Among the society folk who enjoyed the comical miseries of Messrs. Osbourne & Stockwell, at the opera-house, were the Misses Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Longstreet, Miss Green, Miss A. F. George, and Messrs. Polk, Byrne, Burnham and Burns.

The many warm friends of Mrs. Kane of the Hotel Ammidon will sympathize with her in the loss of her young son, Delancy Kane, whose brief residence here had already endeared him to all. Mr. Kane's death occurred on Monday, and his quiet funeral took place on Tuesday morning following.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.

The Net Proceeds Over Seven Thousand Dollars.

Following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Orphans' Fair, recently held at Armory Hall:

Sodality Table—Miss K. Moran and Mrs. Griffiths, assisted by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Misses Woroll Yorba, M. Sanford, Denison and Tyke, $1370.60.

Lunch Table—Mesdames Watson, J. Wolfskill, the Misses Dominguez and Mrs. Maxwell, assisted by Misses Carson and Alexander, Mesdames Straub, Stone, Redmond, Meade, Brown, Schenk, Bilderain, Christian and Miss Bridget Flaherty, $1174.15.

Ice Cream—Mesdames Kenealy, Schallers and Kannon, assisted by Misses Happ, Lindenfeld, Glancy, Peltier, Hoyte, Mesdames Phelan, Stone and Alton, $1070.85.

Fancy Table—Mesdames Kays and Bradberry, assisted by Mesdamss Geddes, Sacriste, S. White, G. T. Stamm, Misses Weinschank, R. Bradberry, Verden and Meade, $1035.75.

Fancy Table—Mesdames Steere and Hurly, $933.

Variety Table—Mrs. Rodriquez, assisted by Miss Philipson, Mrs. Botello, Misses G. Deeter and Warren, $359.87.

Grab-Box—Mrs. Dillon, assisted by Misses Crimmins, Madegan and Decker, $333.75.

Fish Pond—Mrs. Chalmer and Miss M. McGrath, $219.67.

Wheel of Fortune—Mrs. Desmond and daughter, $179.85.

Soda Fountain—Mrs. Ward, assisted by Misses Synder and Davis, $160.

Floral Stand—Mrs. Mayor Workman, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Worthington and Mrs. Murietta, $115.25.

Candy Table—Mrs. Jackson and daughter, $80.15.

Hat Stand—Miss King, assisted by Miss Collins, $57.85.

Voting Secretary—$330.

Door Receipts—$275.25.

Cash Donations—$600.

Total, $8190.99; expenses, $372.25; net proceeds, $7818.74.

List of prizes unclaimed at the Sisters' School, Alameda street: Top buggy, No. 140; table scarf, No. 33; twenty dollar gold piece, No. 392; gold chain and locket, No. 146; mahogany centre table, No. 24; upholstered rocker, No. 318; oil painting, by Von Keith, No. 78; Smyrna rug, No. 100; reception chair, No. 297; bouquet stand, No. 58.

The Sisters of Charity return their heartfelt thanks to all who assisted them in making the fair a success.

For Specific Performance.

A suit of some interest to real-estate men was commenced in Department No. 3 of the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Hutton. It is an action by H. Y. Stanley, A. A. Montaño and William A. Henry against Lewis F. Quimby to secure the conveyance to them of a certain parcel of land containing eighty acres, more or less, being the south half of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 2 south, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian, in the county of Los Angeles. The complaint sets forth that in October last an agreement was entered into between the complainants and defendant to sell the above property for $28,000, on the following terms, to wit: One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in one year from the time of the sale. The complainants allege that they have tendered the payments as agreed upon, and have been and are now ready to carry out the provisions of said agreement, but that the defendant has persistently refused and declined to do so, by reason of which refusal they have been damaged in the sum of $10,000. They therefore ask for judgment to compel the specific performance of the contract.

The Clearing House.

The following is a statement of business transacted by the Los Angeles Clearing House for the week ending November 5th:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 196,419 49	$31,834 45
Tuesday	195,945 40	31,096 68
Wednesday	281,591 00	44,632 71
Thursday	258,973 44	36,397 95
Friday	188,307 59	27,071 29
Saturday	240,107 49	41,002 60
	$1,361,403 41	$301,965 68

The totals for October were: Clearings, $5,160,514.04; balances, $992,431.94.

The total transactions of the Clearing House up to date have been $11,503,797.35.

REAL ESTATE.

"THE TIMES'" COMPREHENSIVE WEEKLY REVIEW.

Transfers of Los Angeles County Dirt to the Tune of Nearly Two Millions—Three Times Last Year's Figures.

The six days ending last evening showed a firm condition of the real-estate market. The enormous increase of sales over the corresponding periods last year is significant. The transfers recorded in the first week of November, 1886, were 253, for an aggregate consideration of $511,104. For the corresponding week this year there were 729 transfers, for an aggregate consideration of $1,874,740. Following is a classified summary of transfers:

On Monday there were 39 transfers for a nominal consideration; 60 under $1000, aggregating $14,680; 44 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $94,221; 6 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $45,656; 4 over $10,000, aggregating $133,525; total, 153, aggregating $287,082.

On Tuesday there were 21 transfers for a nominal consideration; 35 under $1000, aggregating $16,996; 42 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $106,500; 7 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $70,900; 5 over $10,000, aggregating $205,500; total 110, aggregating $399,896.

On Wednesday there were 13 transfers for a nominal consideration; 52 under $1000, aggregating $22,031; 37 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $86,458; 4 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $27,900; 2 over $10,000, aggregating $22,900; total, 108, aggregating $159,289.

On Thursday there were 19 transfers for a nominal consideration; 58 under $1000, aggregating $22,968; 30 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $68,825; 2 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $15,000; 4 over $10,000, aggregating $374,000; total, 113, aggregating $480,793.

On Friday there were 26 transfers for a nominal consideration; 44 under $1000, aggregating $16,140; 47 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $117,416; 5 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $33,760; 4 over $10,000, aggregating $46,175; total, 126, aggregating $213,491.

On Saturday there were 12 transfers for a nominal consideration; 48 under $1000, aggregating $10,861; 47 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $97,090; 7 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $48,572; 5 over $10,000, aggregating $177,666; total, 119, aggregating $334,189.

Totals for week—130 transfers for a nominal consideration; 297 under $1000, aggregating $103,676; 247 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $570,510; 31 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $241,788; 24 over $10,000, aggregating $958,766; total, 729, aggregating $1,874,740.

Freaks of Invalids' Imagination.

[Washington (Ga.) Chronicle.]

One night last week a lady retired to rest with a heavy feeling in the region of her heart. After sleeping an hour or two she was suddenly awakened by the sound of heart beating, like a hammer striking some metallic substance, while the pressure around her heart seemed to be inclosed. She awakened her husband, a light was struck, she thought she was dying. In about an hour, when the clock struck, it was discovered that the striking of the clock had been mistaken for the beating of her heart. Another lady had a cancer that, developing very rapidly, it was so sore that no one was allowed to touch it. After several days of bodily pain and mental anguish the sore proved to be a tick bite, with the persevering insect tugging away at it. So much for imagination.

Change of Base.

The many friends of Messrs. O. J. and W. A. Barker will be pleased to hear that they have decided to remain in Los Angeles, they having accepted positions with Messrs. Bryant, Arnold & Jones, Milwaukee Furniture and Carpet Company. Joe and Al will be pleased to meet all of the old customers of the old firm of O. J. Barker & Sons and their many acquaintances at their new quarters, corner of Main and Fourth streets.

Lstlie, the Beautiful

Is booming. Assemblyman Knox has bought and will build a beautiful house for a permanent home on the tract. Also Hon. P. McKnight of San Diego and others. Buy acres in Lattie. The cheapest and best.

WILCOX & SHAW,
34 North Spring street.

"No Likee No-Takee."

It will pay anybody who wants to investigate the resources of this county to go to San Fernando. Free conveyance every morning at 9 o'clock to train. Porter Land and Water Company, corner First and Spring streets.

Removal.

Niles Pease has removed his stock of furniture and carpets from 22 South Spring to 243, 245 and 247 on the same street. He has largely increased his stock and would be pleased to see his customers, promising them low prices.

Free ride to and from the Raymond Improvement Company tract, South Pasadena, every day at 9:30 a.m. Apply to W. G. Hughes, room 9, Los Angeles National Bank building, corner First and Spring streets.

The Publisher's Book Store, 124 North Main street, will open a complete stock of bound volumes, stationery, blank books, novelties, etc., Monday, November 7th. Books cheaper than wholesale prices.

On account of the increased travel east, the Santa Fé route has arranged for extra Pullman cars on their through Kansas City trains. They are also now running their emigrant tourist sleeping cars direct from Los Angeles to Kansas City direct.

Cheap Acreage.

I have several tracts of acre land, inside and outside city limits, cheaper than any like property, now ready to cut up and market. S. R. Childs, 46 Downey block.

For any information wanted whatever in kitchen or house furnishing goods go to E. E Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street, the only exclusive house of its line in the city.

By far the best assortment and largest line of agate, stamped and japanned ware ever shown in Southern California. E. E. Crandall Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

Blankets washed, renaped and finished like new, at the Los Angeles Woolen Mills, corner Fifth and Pearl streets. Blankets received only at the mills.

A. Lotze & Son's steam tables, carving tables and wrought steel French ranges. Best made. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

The largest line of house and kitchen furnishings ever shown in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

A Word to the Wise.

Invest in one of the most prosperous towns in the county—Burbank.

Only complete line of tile hearths and facing tiles in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

See McCarthy's California Land Office special property price list today.

"Let It Serve for Table Use."
The merits of Crown flour.

Go to the New Denison dining-room.

ALL THE RAGE IN TOWN.

GYPSY QUEEN CIGARETTES

EVERYBODY SMOKES 'EM.

ALBERT MAU & CO., 341 N. Main St., Sole Agents

Real Estate.

ALISO CITY!

—THE—

NEW SANTA FE R. R. TOWN!

The Only Regular Railroad Station

BETWEEN SANTA ANA

—AND—

SAN JUAN BY-THE-SEA.

14 Miles Southerly from Santa Ana.

The most beautiful site for a city in Southern California.

Elevated location and commanding a magnificent view.

Abundance of pure spring water piped over the tract.

Only seven miles from the famous Arch Beach and Laguna, which are among the most attractive seaside resorts in Southern California.

A Steam Motor Railroad will run from Aliso City to these beautiful watering places.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company are erecting a large and elegant depot at Aliso City, and a mammoth hotel, with first-class appointments, will soon be erected on a charming hotel site set apart by the syndicate owning the tract.

Climate unexcelled on the coast. Just distant enough from the ocean to avoid the harsh winds and damp fogs. Near enough to embrace the refreshing ocean breezes. Thermometer never rises higher than 80 degrees in the summer and no frost in winter.

Six hundred acres adjoining the townsite is subdivided into five-acre tracts, with abundant supply of pure spring water. Broad avenues.

Soil and location the very best for oranges and raisin grapes, and is first-class for other varieties of fruits and nuts grown in Southern California.

WILL BE SOLD AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES, ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

ONE-THIRD CASH,

One-third in 3 Months and One-third in 12 Months.

Interest on deferred payments 8 per cent. per annum.

One Share Water Stock

FOR EVERY ACRE OF LAND!

Will be Issued to Purchasers of Five-Acre Lots.

The Sale of Lots in this Townsite Will be Opened

NOVEMBER 15TH,

And Will be Continued at Present Prices for Ten Days Only.

For Maps and Price Lists Call on the Undersigned,

DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD,

General Agents for the Tract,

No. 25 N. Main St., Upstairs, Los Angeles, Cal.

GARDNER & MOYE,
PAINTER, BILLINGSLEY & COOKE,
L. A. & S. A. LAND BUREAU,
} Agents Santa Ana, Cal.

☞ BEST BARGAINS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY. The safest of all investments Southern California real estate, for resident property or speculation. Special notice to residents or newcomers of

No. 23 W. First St. McCARTHY'S California Land Office.

Wholesale price list of desirable properties for sale from first hands, at prices that will stand a big advance:

Lot No. 9, Hege tract, $2000.

Lots 119 and 120, Waverly tract, fine orange grove and near Adams st., for $1400 each, for a few days.

Lots 14, 16 and 25, Waverly tract, for $2900.

Lot on Vermont ave., $1000.

Nine fine lots, from first hands, at low prices. The new Santa Monica Railroad is being built across beautiful new Melrose.

25 acres on Washington st. for $1250 an acre, for one week only.

Only 4 shares left in the great Arlington Heights syndicate of 135 acres; buy; only $1000 cash required.

The following great bargains in acre properties and town lots are worth your while to examine into, as they are all situated in the matchless San Fernando Valley, and ordered to be sold by the owners now, and below value:

10 acres for $450 an acre, corner Tenth and Providencia ave., town of Burbank; 50 good lots.

13½ acres, only $435 an acre; adjoins railroad depot in Burbank.

2 lots, 50x155½, for $350 each; Nos. 1 and 2, block 3, Burbank.

120 acres, only $125 per acre, adjoining new town of Dundee, 1½ miles north of Burbank. Big buy.

16 acres, center of town, cut into 77 lots, for $300 each; Fourth st. and Griswold ave., San Fernando; worth $250 to $400 each for separate lots.

45 lots for $325 each in the very heart of San Fernando. McClay ave. and Sixth, on street-car line, and opposite new college; single lots worth $500 to $750 each. Look into this.

2 10-acre blocks, $250 an acre, in Porter Land and Water Company's San Fernando lands, being lots 29 and 30, section 8; now owned by an eastern lady, who orders them sold.

In Porter Land and Water Company's new townsite of San Fernando, where great improvements are in progress, lots 39 and 40, block 75; lots 19, 20, 21 and 22, block 46; lots 12-13, 14, 15, 16, 21 and 22, in block 25, all for $125 per lot. Also all of blocks 43 and 118, containing 5 acres each, at the unreasonably low price of $450 per acre, as the owners have ordered an immediate sale. Please look into this; there is a big profit.

416 acres for $100 per acre, adjoining South Ontario and Chino ranch; well worth $150.

2175 acres for $67 an acre; No. 1 stock ranch; 18 miles from Los Angeles.

560 acres, $250 an acre; choice orange lands of 50 or 100 acres, near Alosta.

Two-tenths in Tejunga-ranch syndicate; offered a few days.

2½-acre lot on Mountain ave., near Olivewood, Pasadena, for $300.

18,000-acre ranch for $20 per acre, within 18 miles of Los Angeles.

Full information of these properties given at our office. Please call.

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In Blaisdell's College Heights Addition!

Finest view in the city. Only fifteen minutes from center of city; fare only five cents. This beautiful tract is on the crest directly opposite the new Baptist College, a short distance north of the celebrated Bonnie Brae tract. The Second-street Dummy Railroad runs within one block of these lots, and the Ninth-street cars within three blocks. The college is now in successful operation, there being sixty pupils in attendance. For prices, terms, etc., call on

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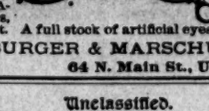

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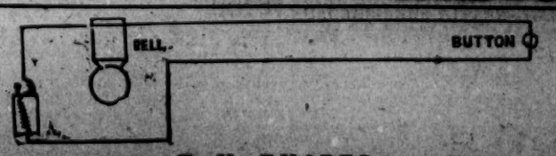

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ARMY NEWS.

PERTAINING TO ARMY AND NAVY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Latest Army Gadits Compiled by "The Times" Special Army Reporter — Leaves — Furloughs — Changes, Etc.

The following is a resumé of the weeks' orders issued at Gen. Miles' headquarters:

The following promotions have been announced:

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Capt. Tullius C. Tupper, Troop G, to be Major, vice Biddle promoted; First Lieut. Frank West, Troop I, to Captain, Troop G, vice Tupper promoted; Second Lieut. George H. Sands, Troop C, to First Lieutenant, Troop I, vice West promoted. Maj. Tupper's station is Ft. Union, and Lieut. Sands, on return from leave, to proceed to Ft. Wingate.

Recruit Charles Hasner enlisted at Ft. Marcy, assigned to troop H, Sixth Cavalry (Ft. Bayard).

A furlough for four months granted Private Robert L. Farr, Company H, Tenth Infantry (Ft. Union).

Capt. William Stanton, Sixth Cavalry, granted leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon final adjournment of the general court-martial convened to meet at Ft. Lowell.

Capt. William L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, relieved as a member, and Lieut. Hayden de Lany, same regiment, detailed in his stead at Ft. Thomas.

Maj. Kimball, Chief Quartermaster of the department, is ordered to Fts. McDowell and Huachuca on public business.

A court of inquiry ordered to set at Ft. Wingate, with Col. B. H. Grierson president, and Lieut. James Fornance recorder; court to meet on the 9th instant on the demand of Capt. Robert Shufeldt, Assistant Surgeon.

A furlough for thirty days with permission to leave the limits of the division, granted Private John Quinn, Company I, Tenth Infantry (Ft. Union), and one for five months granted First-Sergt. C. P. Gintean, Company B, Ninth Infantry (Ft. Thomas).

Recruit Smith Johnson, enlisted at Ft. Marcy, assigned to Troop A, Tenth Cavalry (San Carlos).

General Orders No. 38, directs an inspection of subsistence stores and storehouses at posts in the Department of Arizona. It cites points for special note by Acting Commissaries relative to stores and their care, security from fire and from loss by theft, etc.

Under the abatement law the sentence in the case of Thomas Hanley terminated on the 1st instant, and he was ordered released and restored to duty.

The Department Commander in general court martial order No. 60, remitted the unexpired portion of sentences of Privates Henry McCormack and Michael Healy, Company D, Ninth Infantry.

ARMY JOTTINGS.

Headquarters of the Army.—A board of officers has been appointed to meet in New York city for examination, with a view to promotion of First. Solomon W. Roessler, Second Lieuts. David Du B. Galtzard and Harry Taylor, of the Corps of Engineers.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been ordered: Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and to station at St. Louis, Mo.; Maj. Almon F. Rockwell, to duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota; Maj. Charles W. Foster, from St. Louis to duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri; Maj. James Gillis, from Ft. Leavenworth to duty in the Quartermaster-General's office, Washington; Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, from duty at Philadelphia to duty at Buffalo; Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, from Buffalo to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota; Maj. Augustus G. Robinson, from duty in the Department of the East, to Jeffersonville, Ind.

An extension of one month has been granted Capt. Paul R. Brown, Assistant Surgeon.

Leave for two months granted Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Charles Richard, Assistant Surgeon.

The following-named enlisted men have been transferred to the hospital corps as privates: Anthony Balsis, Company C, Fifth Infantry (Ft. Abraham Lincoln, Dak.); James R. Collins, Troop D, Fifth Cavalry; Powell Wooldridge and James Robinson, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry (Ft. Sill); William Phillips and Frank Hilbreth, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry (Ft. Duchesne); William Kornmüller, Troop L, Sixth Cavalry, (Ft. Bayard); Thomas Smith, Company G, Eighth Infantry (Ft. Niobrara), and James W. Baird, Battery E, First Artillery (Vancouver Barracks).

Leave until March 31, 1888, on surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Cadet Thaddeus M. Kelly, second class, United States Military Academy, with authority for his admission to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Leave for twenty days granted Maj. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department have been ordered: Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Burton, from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy; Assistant Surgeon James C. Merrill, from Watervliet Arsenal to duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to relieve a contract surgeon.

First Lieut. Nathan S. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and to duty in the field in the Department of the Missouri.

Ordnance Sergt. Thomas Cunningham, from duty at Ft. Custer, Mont., to Ship Island, Miss., and Ordnance Sergt. John W. Harper from Ft. Meade, Dak., to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Fifth Artillery, relieved from duty at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, and to join his battery.

The resignation of First Lieut. Williston Fish, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 31, 1887.

Capt. C. E. Munn, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from duty at Ft. Canby, and to report at Ft. Klamath, Or., for duty.

An extension of three months granted Capt. Joseph Hale, Third Infantry.

Division of the Atlantic.—Col. Alex Piper has assumed command of Ft. Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, Second Artillery.

A furlough for four months granted private Joseph G. Rowland, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry (Ft. Myer, Va.).

An extension has been granted Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Third Artillery (Washington Barracks).

Leave for twenty days granted Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, Twenty-third Infantry (Ft. Wayne).

Capt. Frank G. Smith, First Lieuts. Charles A. L. Totten and Walter S. Alexander, Fourth Artillery, have been granted permission to observe the appliances at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, New York Harbor, for heavy artillery practice.

An extension to Capt. Adair's leave granted from Division Headquarters on the 28th ult.

Capt. Charles Byrne, Assistant Surgeon, from Washington Barracks to Ft. McHenry, Md., for temporary duty.

A furlough for four months granted, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Private Fred Rueda, Company F, Eleventh Infantry (Plattsburgh Barracks).

Division of the Missouri.—Maj. William J. Lyster, Sixth Infantry, and Companies F and K, Sixth Infantry, took station last week from Ft. Douglas, Utah, upon a tract at Highwood, near Chicago, which was donated to the United States for the establishment of a military post in that vicinity.

Leave for one month granted Capt. W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry (Ft. Sidney, Neb.).

Lieut.-Col. Alfred L. Hough, Sixteenth Infantry, has assumed command of the post of San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for one month granted Lieut. William H. Hay, Third Cavalry.

Leave for one month granted Lieut. W. H. Hay, Third Cavalry (Ft. Clark, Tex.).

Leave of two months granted Lieut. [illegible] Corps, Fifth Cavalry (Ft. Clark, Tex.).

Col. Albert G. Brackett, Third Cavalry, has been assigned to command post of Ft. Clark, Tex.

Division of the Pacific.—Private Edgar R. Meeker transferred from Troop A to Troop M, Second Cavalry.

A furlough, for two months, granted Private William T. Scarf, Company F, Fourth Infantry (Ft. Spokane).

Lieut. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry, appointed Adjutam of the regiment, and ordered to join at Ft. Sherman.

Company G, Ninth Infantry, arrived at Ft. Bowie, Ariz., from San Carlos on October 29th.

Maj. Cleary, Surgeon, reached Ft. McDowell on the 1st inst. from Ft. Huachuca.

Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, Thirteenth Infantry (Ft. Wingate, N. M.), left post on leave, the 1st inst.

Lieut.-Col. Burnham Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, visited Ukiah, Cal., last week on public business.

Capt. Charles R. Barnett, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia by Capt. William S. Patten, preparatory to taking his departure from Portland for Los Angeles, his new station.

FIFTY YEARS.

The Gratifying Punishment of Rape Fiend Gormley.

Fifty years imprisonment in the penitentiary was the punishment that was yesterday meted out to Tom Gormley, the brutal ravisher of little Maggie Sweitzer, and the wretch will leave for San Quentin on the noon train today. Ten o'clock was the hour set for passing sentence upon Gormley, and at that hour Judge Cheney's courtroom was crowded to its utmost capacity with people anxious to see the law enforced to the full extent. They were not kept long in suspense. Promptly at the hour named, Judge Cheney ordered Gormley to stand up, and in answer to the question of the Court as to whether he had any legal reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, replied that he had not, but that he would like to make a statement. Permission being given, he said that he desired to say that the report in a morning paper that he had been guilty of a similar crime in Arizona was false; that though tried and found guilty on the charge, the crime was never committed. Judge Cheney then proceeded to pass sentence, and during the course of his remarks, was scarcely able to restrain his indignation. The Judge said: "In passing sentence upon you, Gormley, the Court does not consider your past or any thing that might have come out in the newspapers. The jury found you guilty of rape, and there can be no question of your guilt. The evidence showed clearly, as clearly as could have been shown, that you were not drunk when you perpetrated this most fiendish act upon the little child, Maggie Sweitzer. Your memory was so clear in regard to the smallest details during the time that you had the little child in you care that the Court cannot believe that you forgot the most important feature in your journey. You could even remember that you did something to the little girl, and when you acknowledged that you admitted your whole crime; you were convicted out of your own mouth. A man can travel around in a circle and not remember all the points, but he would not be apt to step over *the* point. Gormley, I should suppose that you are in the neighborhood of 30 years of age. The good Book says that three score years and ten is the allotted time of human life. Your crime is most horrible. I have not length or breadth of intellect to conceive of how a man made in God's image could think of, let alone commit, such an outrage as you are undoubtedly guilty of. I would as soon turn a wild bull loose on Main street among a lot of school children, as to turn you loose on the community. You charge your act to liquor. After your commission of your devilish act you went to Lower California, and there again went to drinking. If you were set at liberty, the chances are that you would immediately steer for a saloon, and in six months or a year you would be brought before me on a similar charge. My child or anybody else's child might be your next victim. The only safeguard of innocent children is to put such characters as you where they cannot do such things. It is ordered and decreed that you, Tom Gormley, be confined in the State Prison at San Quentin for fifty years."

During Judge Cheney's remarks, Gormley stood quietly facing the Court, and showing not the slightest emotion. At the conclusion he was handcuffed and removed to the County Jail, stopping, however, long enough to light a cigarette. He was a brute to the last, and if there had been even a lingering spark of pity for the wretch, it would have been dissipated by his heartless conduct. The punishment is severe, but he deserved all he got, and the only reason that he did not receive the death penalty was because there was no provision for it in the code. The action of the Court met with universal approval, and expressions of satisfaction were heard on all sides. A recess of five minutes was then taken to enable the crowd to leave the courtroom, after which regular business was proceeded with.

BASE-BALL.

The Great Game with Philadelphia Today—Jottings.

Today.

Grand opening.

The Philadelphia team.

The public at last to see good ball playing.

An immense crowd will be in attendance at the opening game today.

For a correct report and score of today's great game see tomorrow morning's TIMES.

The Haverlys have the pennant safely landed again. This year, as usual, they just managed to get there.

George Bentle, who plays short stop for the Los Angeles team in today's game, is probably the heaviest batter that will be on the grounds.

The New York Giants, who are to arrive in Los Angeles about the 17th, and will play at the Sixth-street grounds on the 19th and 20th, will positively appear, notwithstanding the telegrams from New Orleans in regard to the club's disbandment, which is emphatically denied. Jerry Denny, the greatest third baseman in the country and the only $10,000-Kelley, together with the New York League team, will make an array of base-ball talent very seldom seen together.

The players to compose today's team for Los Angeles will be Frank Graves and McCarty for the battery. This battery has been playing with the Kansas City team the past season, and have proven one of the best. Charles Dooley, the leading first baseman of the Pennsylvania League, will guard the initial. Second base will be taken care of by the prince of second basemen, old Joe Quest, who will also captain the nine. Milt Whitehead, one of the leading batters and third baseman of the Western League, will play third. George Bentle, one of the finest short stops in the country, will play that position. In the field will be found Thomas Ingram, of the Northwestern League, Hapeman and Bandall.

After the New Yorks have been here the northern clubs will begin to visit us again, and the lovers of the national, and all Southern California in general, are anxiously waiting for the time when we can show the N. C. B. that in baseball as well as everything else we are forging ahead of them.

At the baseball grounds everything is in readiness for the opening game today. The fence has been repaired, new seats erected and the diamond improved, although it is not in as good shape as it will be by next week. Still, it is better than it was, and good ball can be played on it. The management wish to state to the people that more extensive improvements would be made were it not that the grounds are to be built upon at the end of the season, so that it is impracticable to make any more improvements for the short time of four months.

Next year will see Los Angeles in the California or California State League with a team that can in all probability float the pennant in this city. The management of the Los Angeles team is now making arrangements for new grounds, and will soon organize a stock company of $25,000. A number of our most influential citizens have signified their willingness to take stock in such an organization. It is the intention to have everything completed by the time the old grounds are given up; thus no delay will be experienced. A long lease will be obtained and no expense spared to make, without exception, the finest grounds in the State. THE TIMES will keep its readers posted as fast as the plans are matured.

BOUNCED SEAMEN.

A BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT SAN PEDRO.

The Sailors' Union and an Agent of the Shipowners' Union Have Trouble — Ringleaders Arrested for Conspiracy.

Some time in the early part of last summer an agency of the Coast Seaman's Union was established at San Pedro, and, as a result, the wages of that port, which were $30 per month, at once rose to $45. This change occasioned many hard feelings between the seamen and the ship-owners, and, in several instances, the feeling on both sides almost reached the point of bloodshed. Men were shipped to San Pedro by the Shipowners' Association, only to be met on board the steamer by delegates from the union, who persuaded them, in every instance, to refuse to go aboard the vessels in which they were expected to sail, unless the full wages of the port were paid. When this plan failed, rather than delay their vessels any longer for the purpose of indulging in a fight with the union, the captains paid the $45 per month and shipped union crews.

This went on with the union men ahead until last week, when it was found impossible to get a crew for the Lucy Matsen unless $50 per month was promised the able seamen necessary to make up her crew. Finally the old attempt was made to ship a crew from San Francisco, and Edward Carpenter, the ship-owner's agent in that port, sent down five good men on the passenger steamer Los Angeles. But the union men heard of the news, and immediately sent one of their officers, called a patrolman, to meet the Los Angeles at Santa Barbara. The vessel was met and boarded by the patrolman, and in a few moments conversation he did so much toward persuading the men they were wrong that two of them deserted right off and the other three would not ship until they were guaranteed the same wages asked by the union seamen, and got them, thus scoring another victory against the Shipowners Association.

By this time the San Pedro union seamen had received an intimation that Mr. Carpenter was the moving spirit in the shipping of seamen to their port from San Francisco, and this information caused them to loose their temper. It appears that Carpenter, until quite recently, had been one of their highest officers, holding what is called the rank of first patrolman. He was respected by the members of the union, and being a smart, shrewd man, was able to lead the men almost as he wished. But knowing that this gentleman had so much influence among the seamen, the Shipowners' Association tendered Mr. Carpenter the position of shipping agent for the port of San Francisco, and this being a much better position than the one he held, he accepted it, and in turn endeavored to serve his new employers as faithfully as he had those for whom he had previously worked.

This being the case, Mr. Carpenter was no sooner informed that the ship Discovery was so short-handed that she could not put to sea, than he set to work to get her a crew. Upon making inquiries at San Pedro, however, he discovered that he could get no seamen from that port unless upon the payment of $50 per month, a still further advance of $5 a month on the already high scale demanded by the union. This the owners refused to pay, and there was nothing else left to them but to ship in a crew from San Francisco. After a little search he at last found six men willing to sign a six months' contract to sail on the Discovery, and they were sent down to San Pedro on the Santa Rosa. Before they were shipped they were told, not to talk to any person about where they were going, and it is more than likely that the men obeyed these instructions, as they were unacquainted with the port or any of the sailors belonging to it.

By some means, however—it is expected that the seamen on the Santa Rosa sent word—the information reached San Pedro that these six men had been shipped to take out the Discovery, and although Mr. Carpenter had accompanied the men to see they were not tampered with on the trip down, the patrolman at San Pedro, J. H. Ehrenfried, and the agent, Charles Hendrickson, met the Santa Rosa at Santa Barbara and by the force of persuasion got the men to say that they would not go aboard the Discovery unless they were forced aboard. This was enough for the union men, so by the means of a preconcerted signal to friends ashore, when the Santa Rosa hove to outside the bar at San Pedro and the passengers were transferred to the lighter Falcon, a small boat met the lighter and the six seamen destined for the Discovery tumbled overboard in a body and were taken ashore by the union men and hidden away.

When Mr. Carpenter arrived at the wharf he hunted up the men who had persuaded his six seamen to desert, and threatened that unless the men were returned to him he would have all the ring-leaders indicted for conspiracy. This so enranged the union men that, in spite of the efforts of Ehrenfried and Hendrickson, they went for Mr. Carpenter in such force that he had to invoke the protection of the officers to prevent the enraged men from doing him bodily injury. So great was the demonstration made against him that it was concluded wiser for him to get into a box car, and there, guarded by three deputy sheriffs, he remained until the train came up to Los Angeles, when he was escorted on board and brought to this city.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Carpenter filed a complaint against these men who took the seamen away from him, charging them with having committed a misdemeanor by enticing these men to desert, and then hiding them away to keep them out of the way of action by legal process. Upon the filing of the complaints, warrants were sworn out and handed to Deputy Constables Fred Smith and E. C. Roberts to serve. As Mr. Carpenter was unacquainted with the names of the parties concerned, the warrants were made out to John Doe, etc., and Mr. Carpenter promised to be along in the morning to point out to the officers the men who were concerned in the business.

According to agreement yesterday morning Constables Smith and Roberts, accompanied by a TIMES reporter, were promptly on hand at the Commercial-street depot, but no Carpenter appeared. The officers, however, confident they would be able to find their men without his assistance, got on the train and arrived at San Pedro just as the lighter was starting out with the passengers for San Francisco. Among the other passengers were two good-looking seamen, who, surrounded by a number of their friends, were talking earnestly on the wharf. These two men eyed the officers with great suspicion from the moment they appeared on the wharf, and the officers were none the less suspicious of them. The lighter had whistled for the last time and the passengers were all aboard but a few stragglers, yet no Mr. Carpenter put in an appearance. Satisfied from their actions that the two seamen were two of the principal men wanted, the officers walked quickly up to them as they started toward the gang plank, and tapping them on their shoulders, told them that they were under arrest.

They then whispered to a few of their friends on the wharf and for a moment it looked very much as though there might be trouble, but the prisoners showed that they were not surprised at the turn affairs had taken and submitted with the best grace possible. The news soon spread over the town that the men had been arrested, and in a few minutes all the union men not engaged on board the vessels in the harbor were on the scene, anxious to know on what charge their leaders had been arrested, for it soon appeared that it was the ring leaders who were arrested. On hearing the charge and understanding that warrants were out for all who engaged in the assisting of the six men to desert, three of those wanted gave themselves up to the officers and the remainder would also have come to town of their own free will were it not for the fact that word did not reach them in time. Ehrenfried and Hendrickson, the men spoken of as the officers of the union, were the men arrested as they were about to go to San Francisco, and F. Hansen, John Lee and George Haan were those who surrendered themselves. The names of the six alleged deserters are Charles Anderson, G. Lankusky, Steven Williams, Charles Johnson, Peter Jansen and Fred Schmidt.

There is no doubt but what Mr. Carpenter did a very judicious thing in not showing up with the officers yesterday morning, as the men were so incensed against him that [illegible] he [illegible] would not only have been in danger but the officers would have found great difficulty in separating their men without some bloodshed. Cuffee Jack, who was supposed to be such a good friend to the sailors, has been boycotted by them entirely and ordered to leave the town. He has been found guilty of "hocussing" and shanghaing seamen, and therefore all sailors are warned against having anything to do with him in any way whatever.

PURELY ACCIDENTAL.

Sad Death of a Boy Near the Ranchito.

A sad accident occurred on the Ranchito, about twelve miles east of here, on the Downey road, yesterday morning. José Bermudez, a little 5-year-old boy, climbed on a wagon loaded with grapes and driven by José Soto. Soto works for Mr. Russell, and just after he had crossed New River some one called to him and told him he had dropped something. On looking back he found that the little fellow had fallen off just as he started to cross the river, and that the wagon wheels had passed over his head, killing him instantly. Coroner Meredith was notified immediately, and held an inquest yesterday afternoon. José Soto was the first witness called, and stated that he did not know that the boy was on the wagon until he fell off and was killed.

J. D. Bermudez testified: I reside on the Ranchito, and the deceased is my son. He is about 5 years old. This morning at about 6 o'clock a lady came to my house and told me that my boy had been hurt. I went down to the river and saw a man picking him out of the water. The river is about 100 yards from my house. My boy was with several other children. They told me that they went down to the river to get some grapes out of a wagon that was crossing. My other little boy told me that his dead brother climbed up on the wagon between the wheels and was taking grapes, as he had been told to do by the driver. He filled both of his hands with grapes and fell off into the mud. He fell when the wagon started, and the hind wheel ran over him.

C. Valencia, a farmer who was driving behind Soto's wagon, said he noticed some children trying to climb on the wagon just before he passed. When he crossed the river he stopped and looked back to see if Soto would get across all right. It was quite foggy and he saw something fall from the wagon. He thought it was a sack and called to Soto, telling him that he had lost something. On going back they found a little girl pulling deceased from the mud. The child was dead.

The jury found that deceased came to his death by being run over, and attached no blame to Soto, the driver.

Denies of It.

Dr. de Vasquez denies in toto that he was robbed or lost anything by Lord. He says no checks were forged on him; that he hired Lord for about a month, paid him and discharged him. He claims that detectives told him they had spent $85 in the case, and if he didn't pungle up they would give his story away to the papers.

Musical Lectures.

William Piutti will deliver a series of illustrated lectures on the subject of music at Bartlett's Concert Hall, 18 West First street, on the evenings of November 11th, 14th and 18th and December 2d, 5th and 9th. The reputation of the lecturer will in itself insure a large attendance.

Notice.

To the Taxpayers of Los Angeles County: State and county taxes for the fiscal year 1887-8 are due and payable at the office of the County Tax Collector, corner of Temple and New High streets, in the city of Los Angeles, on and after Monday, the 7th day of November, 1887.

Taxes will be delinquent at 6 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 26th day of December, 1887, and unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount. J. A. CRAWFORD,
County Tax Collector.

King of the Orange Belt.

Semi-Tropic Land & Water Company has a large tract of foothill lands now on the market at less than half the price at which other lands are now selling. Only $150 to $200 per acre. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, 8 per cent. interest. Strike quick, while you have the opportunity. Only a limited amount for sale at this price. For full information address Compton & Shively, 55 North Spring street, Los Angeles, or San Bernardino, California.

Ticket 1893.

The lucky number that wins the $65 Improved Singer Sewing Machine. As usual, a large crowd of spectators was present to witness the drawing. One unlucky gentleman held numbers 1891 and 1892, but did not have 1893, the twentieth number drawn, that won the sewing machine.

Another machine will be given away this week.

Star Boot and Shoe House, 30 and 32 North Spring street. Homer C. Katz, manager.

Stamped Casing.

The Los Angeles Planing Mills are turning out a novelty in the shape of stamped window and door casing. It is beaded, with stamped wire and flower running through the center. Very elegant for natural wood finish. Call at the mills and inspect the work; 423 San Pedro street.

It Costs Little to See for Yourself.

If you want the choicest fruit lands in California, with plenty of water, go to San Fernando. A conveyance is ready every morning at 9 o'clock to take you to the train. Porter Land and Water Company, corner First and Spring streets.

Three Corner Lots in Ivanhoe for Sale.

Now is your time for a bargain. Will sell separately, or $700 collectively. Must be sold. Lot 19, block 26, 80x312; lot 35, block 15, 50x209; lot 51, block 14, 100x176. Address, "Owner, P. O. box 1426, Los Angeles."

Go Where You Will.

Go where you will, make any comparisons you wish, but after you have seen Burbank you can never forget the picturesqueness of its scenery, its remarkable growth and great possible future.

Why Not.

There is no reason why Burbank should not have Monrovia prices, considering its advantageous location, superior railroad facilities and being eight miles nearer the coast.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap of Michigan, one of the most talented women in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak upon the subject of temperance at the Fort-street Methodist Church Sunday evening.

Will You Be Convinced?

You have only to go to Burbank to ascertain the reason why the Providencia Land, Water and Development Company are making the heaviest sales of the season.

Exclusive agency for the famous Superior ranges. The very best made. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

Quick-meal gasoline stoves. None manufactured to equal them. E. E. Crandall & Co. 133 and 135 West First street.

"As You Like It."

White sweet bread, delicious rolls and flakey pastry from Crown flour.

It is said that Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap is unequaled as a speaker in clearness of logic and eloquence of language.

"Facts Are Stubborn Things."

It is a stubborn fact that Crown flour is the best.

McCarthy's acreage properties; best bargains in Los Angeles. Call at 23 W. First st.

"Man Wants But Little Here Below,"

But he wants bread from Crown flour.

Go to the New Denison dining-room.

TRY THE NEW STYLE

Old Judge CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE BEST.

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Of the Finest Fruit & Alfalfa Lands.

Only six miles from Los Angeles. An abundance of water. Three railroads to Los Angeles. Main line of Southern Pacific Railroad to San Francisco passes through these lands. At prices now asked you can make 100 per cent. in ninety days. Sales in Providencia in six months, $483,000.

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The Sightliest Location in Southern California.

Eight miles from Los Angeles. Twenty-eight trains to and from Los Angeles every twenty-four hours. $5 for thirty round-trip tickets. Plenty of pure cold mountain water now piped to each lot. Lots have advanced 400 per cent. in six months. Sales in Burbank in six months, $250,000.

FOR MAPS, PRICES, TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO

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—OR TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS:—

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W. H. GOUCHER, Room 12, No. 14 S. Spring St. | D. BURBANK, No. South Main Street.
J. DOWNEY HARVEY, No. North Spring St. | T. W. T. RICHARDS, No. 12 South Spring St.
JAMES McCUDDEN, : : : : Vallejo, California.

EVERGREEN TRACT!

This Beautiful Tract is Located on the West Side of Vermont Avenue,

BETWEEN ADAMS AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

Improvements to the amount of five thousand dollars will be expended upon this tract. Graded and graveled streets, with broad cement walks, curbing, shade trees, etc., etc. The proposed street car line will pass in front of this tract, which will make it one of the most desirable pieces of property now on the market.

—FOR PRICES AND TERMS CALL ON—

J. S. Stowe & Co., 111 West First Street, Sole Agents.

San Quintin, Lower California.

—LATITUDE 31 DEG. 20 MIN. NORTH.—

AS LARGE A BACK COUNTRY AS LOS ANGELES. A CLIMATE SUPERIOR TO THAT OF SAN DIEGO.

The finest harbor between San Diego and Acapulco, being doubly land-locked, where large fleets can safely anchor.

THE TOWN OF SAN QUINTIN is located on the eastern bay shore, eight miles from the mouth of the harbor, and has sufficient incline to insure a perfect drainage. A SPRING OF FRESH WATER bubbles out on the bay shore. Wells afford abundance of water for domestic use. Mountain streams close at hand will irrigate all the land. 350,000 acres of fertile, irrigable land, perfect title, which grow luxuriantly all the grains, fruits and vegetables of Southern California, are now offered for sale in stock ranches, acreage property and city lots to suit. For further information apply by letter or personally to

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CAPT. F. R. ADAMS, for twenty years in the real-estate business in Los Angeles, has personally inspected a major portion of the territory, and is well qualified to give all necessary information.

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REAL ESTATE,

28 South Fort Street.

$3500—Four-room cottage, clean side, Baldwin and Griffin ave.
800—Lot 18, Ellis' subdivision, near cable.
1200—Three lots on Temple, between Yarnell and Booth; ½ cash.
2500—Corner Court and Yarnell, 100x125.
1400—Lot 11, Waverly tract.
2500—Lot on Diamond st., cable terminus.
15,000—Twelve-room house on Flower st., clean side; terms easy.
4500—50x180, clean side Grand ave., near Pico, ¼ cash.
50,000—60 feet on Spring st., near Fourth st.
1800—2 lots on Beaudry ave., Victor Heights.
3650—Five-room house on Beaudry ave., near Temple, 50x150.
1000—Per acre, 40 acres, one mile west of University.
1700—Corner Adams and Howland sts.
2200—Two lots, clean side, Calumet ave., Angeleno Heights.
600—Lot in Urmston tract.
900—Lot in Harper tract.
5000—Main st., near Adams, 45x150.
4000—Main st., lots 2 and 3, Montague tract.
90—Per foot, Main st., 105x120 Flash tract; terms easy.
2500—Clean side Ottawa st., near Pearl.
3750—Clean side Seventh, near Vernon.
50—Per acre, 800 acres near Perris; plenty of water.
45—Per acre, 160 acres at Beaumont.
200—Per acre, 40 acres in alfalfa at Downey.
2700—Clean corner of Adams street and Orchard avenue.
2500—Lot 1, Ellendale place, clean side of Adams street.
1200—City Center tract, clean side.

Bisbee Photographer,

21 West First Street.

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS $3 PER dozen. These finely-finished pictures are warranted equal to the highest price pictures made in Los Angeles. Proofs shown and retitting free. Open Sundays.

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Real Estate.

Bannister's Addition

—TO—

SANTA -:- FE -:- SPRINGS!

Immediately adjoining the best side of the new railroad town at Fulton Wells, now called Santa Fe Springs. Lots in the townsite are selling rapidly, because it is known the railroad is interested in it.

We are offering no small lots. We sell only blocks of from four to ten acres, at low acre prices.

BUYERS

Can Double Their Money by Subdividing Into Lots

ONLY A FEW BLOCKS FOR SALE.

Byram & Poindexter, 27 W. First St.

G. S. Everingham, Resident Agent at Springs Hotel.

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THE TIMES is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish here the telegraphic "Associated report" of the Associated Press, the great-est news-gathering organization in the world. Our franchise has recently been renewed for a long term of years.

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The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT McFARLAND,
Vice-Pres., Treas. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

Sworn Circulation of the Los Angeles Daily Times.

The regular bona-fide daily circulation of THE TIMES for the seven days ended Saturday, November 5th, was as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 30	10,008
Monday, Oct. 31	7,440
Tuesday, Nov. 1	7,560
Wednesday, Nov. 2	7,584
Thursday, Nov. 3	7,608
Friday, Nov. 4	7,608
Saturday, Nov. 5	7,632
Total for the week	55,440

AFFIDAVIT.

Before me, George J. Clarke, a notary public in and for the county of Los Angeles, personally appeared Will C. Williams, superintendent of circulation, and George W. Crawford, pressman of the Times-Mirror Company, and, being first duly sworn, upon their oaths state, from personal knowledge, that the above statement and table of figures, showing the circulation of the LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES for the week ended Saturday, November 5, 1887, is true and correct.

W. C. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent of Circulation.
G. W. CRAWFORD,
Pressman.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of November, 1887, at my office in the city of Los Angeles.

[SEAL.] GEO. J. CLARKE, Notary Public.

SUMMARY.

Total for the week, as above	55,440
Today's (Sunday) edition	10,080
Total for past eight days	65,520
Average daily circulation	8,190

YELLOW fever is abating in Florida.

THE national treasury surplus has increased $14,000,000.

THE President and the Railway Commission conferred yesterday.

THE Governor of New Hampshire has vetoed another railroad bill.

THE Anaheim Gazette has been enlarged. It is now an eight-column paper.

THE Tullamore prison authorities have decided that editor O'Brien must wear the stripes.

THE quality of Gov. Oglesby's backbone is being seriously discussed. It will be found firm.

MRS. CLARA BELLE MCDONALD was yesterday arraigned on the charge of attempting to murder her father-in-law.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the slogger, is in Cork. He says he will die over yonder or come back champion of the world.

THE attention of advertisers will again be attracted by the sworn statement of circulation published at the head of this page. It is very "straight goods."

JUDGE CHENEY'S fifty-year sentence of that wretch, the rape fiend Gormley, was retributive justice boiled down and projected from the bench like a judicial thunderbolt.

READER, if you will scan the pages of this morning's TIMES—and of course you are doing it at this very moment—you will find therein a mighty meaty mental feast.

THE Sacramento fire department is demoralized. Cause: Two chiefs. The chiefs fight while the city sings: "How happy could I be with either were 'tother dear charmer away."

GOV. SWINEFORD of Alaska estimates the value of taxable property in the Territory at $10,000,000, exclusive of the Alaska Commercial Company's establishment on the Seal Islands.

RUMOR has it that, on principal, the Governor of Illinois is opposed to capital punishment. This rumor is a sort of oasis upon which the hopes of the doomed Anarchists may still vegetate.

DID the late State Printer object that somebody wanted to Shoaf him out of his place? [This conundrum is patented, and infringers will be seized by the throat legally if they poach upon its precincts.]

SORRY and senseless simpletons "down East" have begun the disgusting work of pleading for the pardon of those cold-blooded conspirators against society and enemies of humanity, the convicted Anarchists.

JAY GOULD has arrived at Queenstown. The vessel on which he was a passenger had a tough time of it. It wrestled with hurricanes and shipped tremendous seas. Old Nep. acted as though he thought Jonah was on board.

Some days since the telegraph budget contained the synopsis of an important letter written by the Hon. W. W. Morrow, one of the California Representatives in Congress, to the Secretary of the Navy, concerning the subject of naval apprentices. The subject is one worthy of serious consideration at the hands of Congress, the people and the press.

The points of Mr. Morrow's letter, and other facts connected with the subject, may be enumerated here.

Boys, between the ages of 14 and 18 years, may be enlisted to serve in the navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years. They must be of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits.

The educational qualification requires that they shall be able to read and write.

The boys are enlisted as third-class apprentices at the rate of $9 per month and one ration. While serving on the training ships they may, if deserving, be promoted to the rating of second and first-class apprentices, or seamen apprentices, second-class, at the pay of $10, $11 and $19 per month respectively, and on cruising vessels will be entitled to higher ratings, at the discretion of their commanding officers, as a reward for proficiency. The prime object is to place in the naval service, with the consent of their parents, deserving boys who will maintain its standard as a reliable arm of the National defense.

If recommended, upon the expiration of their enlistment, they receive an honorable discharge, which, upon re-enlistment within three months from the date thereof, entitles them to three months' extra pay of their rating when discharged and also an addition of $1 per month to their pay during such enlistment. Those injured in the service or having contracted a disease in the line of duty are entitled to the benefits of a pension.

The permanent headquarters of the training service is at Coasters' Harbor Island, near Newport, R. I.

The apprentices are usually detained at the station about six months and are taught arithmetic, geography, history and writing, together with the primary duties of the young sailor, such as knotting and splicing, heaving the lead, the compass, reefing and furling sails, pulling in boats, great gun drill, artillery and infantry tactics. After their preliminary instruction they are drafted into the cruising training ships, when they are sent abroad to learn the usages of sea life and the higher duties of the sailor.

The following are the vessels employed in the training service: The stationary training-ship New Hampshire at the headquarters, Coasters' Harbor Island, Newport, R. I., and the cruising training-ships Saratoga, Portsmouth and Jamestown.

Enlistments may now be made at the Navy Department, Washington, or to the commanding officers of either of the following-named ships at the places named: U.S.S. New Hampshire, Coasters' Harbor Island, near Newport, R. I.; U.S.S. Wabash, navy-yard, Boston, Mass.; U.S.S. St Louis, navy-yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.; U.S.S. Dale, navy-yard, Washington, D. C.; U.S.S. Michigan, Erie, Pa.

Confining enlistments to the above-named places is manifestly unjust to sections of the country like the Pacific Coast. The Secretary of the Navy, in his last report, recommends that, in view of the necessity of training apprentices for service on board steam vessels, two composite bark-rigged steamers of about 900 tons displacement be built for the use of the training service.

At the opening of Congress Mr. Morrow will introduce a bill providing for the building or *three* such vessels, one to be stationed at San Francisco, and providing for the establishment of a naval training station at Mare Island. The purpose of Mr. Morrow's letter to the Secretary of the Navy is to secure the recommendation of that officer in favor of extending the training system to our coast, that some of our young men may have the benefit of an education and training that will qualify them for the best of service either in the navy or merchant marine.

The object is one of great importance, and Mr. Morrow deserves to succeed in his commendable effort. THE TIMES makes room today for the full text of his timely letter.

In the Land of the Afternoon.

It is very difficult to appreciate the fact, here in California, that we are in the month of "the sere and yellow, leaf"—the month of which Bryant sang:

> "The melancholy days have come,
> The saddest of the year."

The poet's words are not true of November in this section. Southern California has no "melancholy days." Even when the winter rains come, they fall with a merry dash and ringing music that is suggestive of the life which they quicken into beauty.

That it is the autumn time of the year we are reminded only by the rapidly shortening days. The sun is slow to get up, but when he does rise he looks from the east with a golden radiance not less warm than that of summer. When he sinks in the west it is in the midst of perfumed breezes, behind green-boughed trees that guard the crests of the hills, or into the calm, half-breathing bosom of the Pacific. The birds twitter in our November mornings in the boughs of the orange and the palm; the butterfly wings his way through sunlighted paths; the bee buzzes as merrily as if it were June, and the lily sways in the soft air with an odorous breath, and with a heart as golden as the sunshine. With the coming of the rain the grasses are astir. Put your ear to the brown earth and you can almost hear them as they thrust up their green blades to the light. All nature is aquiver, getting ready to burst into the fullness of [illegible] and sandy bed of a stream but little in its minutest grain the thrill of the coming moisture. Are the schools asleep along its pebbly bottom? Not much longer will they slumber. With the first dash of the rain will the floods get ready to gather, and whispers will be heard of the rising tide. The swaying willows will bend to the stream, and the grasses lean above it, waiting for their yearly baptism. No winter king will lift his sceptre upon the plains. If his white and hoary head is seen it is upon the mountain heights under the canopy of the far-off skies. The dust is vanquished, and the leaf-clad trees lift their green boughs, which sway and shimmer, set thick with diamond raindrops. The frost touches us not anywhere. The air is like balm, and we drink it in like new wine from our vineyards. After the shower the skies are like purest sapphires, bluer than summer skies, and deeper in the infinite depths which they unfold above us. Out swing the golden spheres of ripened orange globes, while near at hand the earth is scarlet in the brilliancy of berries ripe and red.

In December the harvest fields are billowy seas of emerald promise. The corn flings out its silken banners, and the wheat, unto the earth, is like a mantle. The purple bloom of the alfalfa is like the regal tints of sunset as the warm crimson melts in its royal splendor. Wild poppies are like golden mines spread wide upon the hillside. All the bosom of the earth is warm and breaks into richest blossoming. The harvest is making ready upon the plains. The vines send out their shoots, the leaves thicken upon the stalks. Lemon and lime touch cheeks under their swaying arches. All the world is awake and glorified in this Land of the Afternoon, and the old year goes to his rest like a god to his slumber, panoplied in fruitage and bloom.

Two Famous Millionaire Cases.

The Sharon-Hill case has been appealed from the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco to the Supreme Court at Washington.

The story of this "celebrated case" is familiar. The culminating points were: The decision of Judge Sullivan that Sarah Althea Hill's written marriage contract was genuine, and that before the law she was Sharon's wife: the reopening of the case before the United States Circuit Court; the decision of the Circuit Court reversing that of Judge Sullivan; the death of Sharon and the marriage of Sarah Althea with David S. Terry, one of her attorneys.

The case of Cox vs. McLaughlin, which has been pending for more than twenty years, was argued before the Supreme Court at San Francisco last Tuesday. This is but little less famous than the Sharon-Hill case. Jerome Cox was a gallant soldier during the rebellion. After the war he came to California, where he formed a business connection with Charles McLaughlin, a millionaire. Cox alleged that McLaughlin swindled him and brought suit to recover moneys advanced and moneys otherwise due. The suit went on from year to year and culminated in the killing of McLaughlin by Cox a couple of years ago. The killing was a clear case of murder, but so universal was the public sentiment in favor of Cox that he was acquitted. Judge Sullivan rendered a judgment on October 4, 1886, in favor of Captain Cox, which, with interest, would now amount to close on $800,000.

Henry Edgerton.

Hon. Henry Edgerton, the well-known lawyer, politician and orator, is dead. He was found cold in death on the morning of the 3d inst., stretched out upon a sofa in the office of N. S. Wirt of San Francisco. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy.

Mr. Edgerton was a man of very pronounced ability, and one who had played a prominent part in public affairs. He was a native of the State of Vermont and came to California early in the '50s.

In politics Mr. Edgerton was a Republican. He was District Attorney of Napa county in 1856, and conducted the prosecution of Ned McGowan. He represented Napa county in the Senate in 1861, at which time he introduced the famous Union resolutions, made memorable by reason of the great debate that ensued.

Edgerton's speech upon that occasion will rank with anything of the kind ever delivered in this or any other State. His oratory was of an extremely high order, finished, pleasing and captivating. He represented Sacramento county in the Senate at a subsequent period, was one of the framers of the new Constitution, and had the honor of being the only Republican Presidential Elector returned by California in the Garfield-Hancock campaign, when he defeated ex-Chief Justice David S. Terry, although the State was carried by Judge Terry's party.

A Butlerism.

Ben Butler's pro-Anarchist argument, delivered before the Supreme Court at Washington, must be considered a pure Butlerism.

Gen. Butler advanced the proposition that existing treaties with England and Germany guaranteed to unnaturalized persons of those nationalities all the rights of naturalized or native born American citizens, and that the rights thus guaranteed cannot be altered or abridged by statutory provision or by constitutional amendment.

This is a novel if not a startling proposition. And yet, while it is purely a Butlerism, Congressional action of late years has furnished the hero of Dutch Gap with something resembling a predicate.

The Butler proposition, if accepted, would place unnaturalized foreigners upon a broader, better and safer basis, as residents, than is guaranteed native or naturalized citizens. That is to say, they would be guaranteed all the fullness of [illegible] Unnaturalized foreigners would thus become a privileged class. They would enjoy all the advantages of our citizenship while being free of its vital responsibilities, particularly such as pertain to jury and military service.

Congressional action relative to the Chinese at Rock Springs and elsewhere furnishes Benjamin with a slender peg upon which he may hang his idea. The Chinese were and are guaranteed all rights by the amended Swift-Burlingame treaty; and, in addition, their claim for indemnity as injured subjects of a foreign-treaty power, has been recognized and cashed.

Now, if native Americans were mobbed at Rock Springs, not a dollar could be gotten out of Congress for their benefit. When the Apaches lay waste a valley, and kill many and maim more of its naturalized and native American inhabitants, who thinks of demanding indemnity from Congress? But, if the inhabitants of that valley should happen to be Chinese, Congress would seriously consider the question, and, in all probability, indemnity would come to the sons of the Flowery Kingdom, in the shape of "tlade dlollas."

Upon this plane Butler desires to place the unnaturalized foreigners who are now here, or who may come to this country. Should Ben's latest legal squint stick, we had better all denaturalize ourselves.

THE latest absurdity on the part of the furious, feeble and futile Trombone—that perforated wind-instrument on Spring street which is alternately played upon in the most grotesque manner by Pop-eyed Agony, Crooked-whisky Eastman, Busy-body Boysh and the Marquis of Borax—is the test of political orthodoxy set up by it by which to try THE TIMES. That test is coolly proclaimed by the chief imbecile of the Trombone gang to be fealty to the person of the Marquis of Borax! the political renegade and traitor to the Republican party, who just now strangely occupies a position "near the person" of His Excellency; also fealty to the person of H. E. himself! The mere statement of this preposterous proposition is sufficient to show its absurdity. The Republicanism of THE TIMES has never been questioned by any fair, honest and intelligent man or journal; hence it merely spits upon such charges as those of the chief imbecile of the Trombone gang and his lying masters. . . . Governors are for a day; a journal of the people is for all time.

HERE are a few striking facts among many going to show the march of progress and the magnitude of the building movement in Los Angeles. At this time there is the enormous number of 9,000,000 bricks engaged for use in new structures contracted for but not yet begun in the city, not taking into account a great many more ordered for foundation walls, small stores, and miscellaneous buildings. In Pasadena, during last week alone, it is reported the contracts were made for the erection of new buildings two, three and four stories high, that will cover a frontage of 1500 feet; not to speak of cottages and other small buildings. Truly, "the sun do move"—the sun of Southern California prosperity.

THE right of Judge James G. Maguire, of Department 4, Superior Court of San Francisco, to draw salary as judge for the time occupied by him as a campaign stumper in New York, having been called in question, the matter was submitted to the City and County Attorney of San Francisco. That functionary now gives it as his opinion that Maguire's absence does not bar his right to draw salary. Jimmy is a labor reformer. He's having a "foin toim."

"A SUCCESSFUL Dodger" is what the San Diego Union calls the San Diego Gazette, and it refers to the Bee as "the Daily Blackmail."

MEN OF THE STATE.

Jesse D. Carr of Salinas is visiting the Bay City.

J. D. McDonald, U.S.N., is at the Baldwin, San Francisco.

Mayor Gregory of Sacramento was in San Francisco yesterday.

Col. R. H. Savage of St. Helena was in San Francisco on the 3d.

Hon. C. P. Berry and Senator Camminneti were in Sacramento on the 3d.

Prison Director Charles Sonntag of San Rafael was in San Francisco yesterday.

Ex-Judge Johnson died at Napa on the 4th. He was a pioneer, 74 years of age.

James A Thompson has been installed as bank commissioner, vice William F. White.

C. P. Wonderlich of Oakland has been appointed "helper" at the San Francisco mint.

Assemblyman Harry Carroll has been appointed to a railroad clerkship at Sacramento.

The Marquis Borax, Gov. Waterman's private secretary, arrives at the State Capital today.

E. B. Mastic, president of the Alameda Board of Trustees, is viewing Southern California.

Albert Sutro of San Francisco is sojourning in San Diego, as is also Dr. Brengle of this city.

Dr. C. W. Breyfogle, the Mayor of San José, was stopping at the Lick House, San Francisco, on the 4th.

L. P. McCarty of the San Francisco Statistician was registered at the Arlington, Santa Barbara, on the 3d.

Gov. Waterman, accompanied by his staff, left San Diego for Julian on the 1st, to be absent seven or eight days.

Charles S. Victor, president of the Bank of Livermore, was registered at the Occidental, San Francisco, on the 3d.

Judge J. G. Maguire, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, has been in New York for some time, stumping for the George Labor party. The question is now raised as to whether he is entitled to pay as a California judge for the time devoted to the business of stumping in New York.

In the suit of F. H. McElhinny, as assignee of Dr. A. C. Posey, against R. Porter Ashe, to recover $420 for medical services rendered, Judge Levy has rendered Judgment for the defendant. In the early part of the year Mr. Ashe took sick and consulted Dr. Posey, who said that Mr. Ashe's complaint was out of the line of his practice, but he undertook to restore Mr. Ashe to his normal condition for $30 a visit.

THE SAUNTERER.

I saw a picture of content the other morning—a happy boy about 14 years old, who was driving a dirt-cart along Hill street. The lines were secure between his knees; the horses were jogging leisurely along; the sun shone pleasantly; his coat was off, and his calico shirt looked clean and cool; his hat was tipped back upon his head, and he had two pebbles that he had picked up from the dirt, and these he was tossing, throwing one up as the other fell, catching each in its turn, and on his face was a happy, boyish look of content, that any world-weary man would give a fortune to wear as his own.

Looking at him, I thought life is pretty much what we make it after all. Happiness does not spring from wealth or leisure, but from a contented mind. I doubt if there is a happier heart in Los Angeles than was that of the boy riding upon his dirt-laden cart, tossing his pebbles in the sunshine.

***

It takes but very little to make a child happy. Gladness is spontaneous in their natures. I saw a happy group of little girls down by the Fort-street Methodist Church last evening. The sides of the steps leading into the church are finished with a smooth plank upon their tops. This plank, with its steep incline, they had converted into a toboggan slide. Up the steps they ran, and swiftly down the plank they slid, while the air echoed to their merry laughter and happy shouts. All the world was beautiful to them. They lived only in that happy present. Not a shadow from the past fell on them there; not a clouded fear from the unknown future. Happy childhood, looking never beyond the horizon of today.

***

I find that a pleasant hour can be spent at any time by a look into some of the many studios of Los Angeles. I started out one day last week to make the round of them, but found so much to interest me I only had time for two or three. First I dropped into the New Denison, where Mrs. J. D. Strong, lately arrived from Honolulu, is located. In what a quaint, delightful way has she told the story of her little boy's seven years of happy life in her delicious sketch book. Oh, the queer conceits, the humor, the pathos and the charm lying between those two covers! How many ways genius has of telling its story other than that of human words. But I cannot tell you about it. You must go and see for yourselves.

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After this I found myself in the pretty studio of C. H. Chapin, a painter of the human face divine. I found that he had the art of giving to his pictures something more than mere outline and color. One dainty little darling, in her Mother Hubbard gown, stood fair amid the grasses, as if the gladness of her heart was ready to drop in rippling laughter from her lips. Is there any picture sweeter than that of a child?

From this room I dropped into the midst of decorative art on Third street. Ah, the dainty devices that Mrs. Flynt had to display. I can fancy how they would appeal to the esthetic eye of the feminine world. This is a form of art in which the beautiful is embodied in as lovely harmony of color and in as charming contrasts as in a landscape picture. Cushions of velvet with silken buds, tidies and scarf, and panels that looked like a bit of blossoming garden, they are pretty things to hang upon our walls, or to drape tables and mantels. I expect a woman can sleep better on a velvet cushion, done in daisies and poppies and freen grasses, than she could upon one of plain white muslin. She would dream of the beauty of the daisy and the sleepy breath of the poppy till they led her to slumber.

Well, why should we not make our homes beautiful, as well as God made beautiful the great outer world? Why not bring into them hints of its clouds, its waterfalls, its birds and its blossoms? Give us beauty in every possible form and shape. It will make our lives better.

***

I should be glad to know that a dog had a soul, for I saw, dead, yesterday, a great, tender-hearted dog, once as full of love for his master as a child's heart is for its mother. I saw him, even while the death-agony was upon him, struggle to his feet, to follow his faster, and faintly wag his tail, in response to a kindly word as he went. Then he laid down upon his bed of straw that his master's hand had prepared for him, and looked up with almost a glance of human pleading and trust into the face of his master, beside whom he had trotted so gaily for many a happy month. Poor "Buster," young, handsome, playful and possessing wonderful intelligence, affection and fidelity, the victim of strychnine given in malice or by accident. I wish that for him there were somewhere a happy hunting-ground where his fidelity and faithfulness here could be rewarded. There are many men not half so deserving of trust as a faithful dog.

***

I saw a pretty sight Saturday evening. Two little white-robed tots, of perhaps 3 years, were upon the sidewalk. One was going up and the other down the street. As they met each stopped and looked into the other's face, never saying a word. Then, at length, one looked up with a pretty smile, which was quickly answered. Thus they stood for a moment, and then the older one moved closer to the other and suddenly threw her arms about her in a loving clasp, and thus they stood smiling into each other's faces, free from that chilling worldliness that would bid them remember that they were strangers. Ah, if all the world was only like little children!

AMUSEMENTS.

AFTER DARK.—On Monday evening, November 14th, the Hazard Pavilion will be opened to our theater-goers by the Webster-Brady Dramatic Company in Dion Boucicault's greatest melodrama, *After Dark*, for which they hold the exclusive right. The Pavilion has undergone a great change in the last three weeks, and is now as comfortable as money can make it. With the excellence of the performances, and the low price of admission, McLain & Lehman may look forward to the starting of a successful season in their new enterprise.

Creighton, the Jury-Fixer, Robbed and Shanghaied.

He Is Relieved of Money and Jewelry and Shipped South.

Crooked Sacramento County Officials Denounced by the Grand Jury.

Notes from Rural Districts—A Bold New Mexico Horse-Thief—Passenger Train Wrecked—Raiding Party Captured—Walla Walla Prisoners Escape from Jail.

By Telegraph to The Times.

GUAYMAS, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] A sensation was created here today by the discovery that the San Francisco fugitive criminal, Creighton, who has been here for several weeks, escaped from the California authorities through the connivance of a Mexican official. California officers entrusted with papers showing Creighton's crime and conviction, and the request of the Governor of California to Gov. Torres to return him as a fugitive from justice, arrived here early in the week and proceeded to Hermosillo. After an examination of the papers, Gov. Torres dispatched an official to Guaymas with instructions to arrest Creighton and escort him out of the State to a point where the American officers were waiting for him. It is stated that this official, whose name is Manuel Figuora, found Creighton at his hotel and took the jury-fixer's gold watch and chain and $50 and placed him aboard a schooner bound for one of the Central American ports, which sailed some time between midnight and daylight this morning.

RURAL RACKET.

Beet Sugar at Watsonville—Templeton's New Water-works, Etc.

WATSONVILLE, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] A large and enthusiastic meeting of Pajare Valley farmers congregated at the opera-house this afternoon to deliberate with Clause Spreckles relative to locating one or more beet-sugar evaporators in this vicinity, which resulted satisfactorily. A committee on location was appointed.

WATER-WORKS COMPLETED.

TEMPLETON, Nov. 5.—The water-works for this town are completed. Water was turned in the reservoir Tuesday last, and on Wednesday supplied the town, which has mains through all the streets. A continuation of the railroad from here to San Luis Obispo is expected to be pushed forward next week. The exact route from here is still a mystery.

GAS COMPANY ABSORBED.

GRASS VALLEY, Nov. 5.—The Gas Light Company has acquired the electric light plant, removing all contest about street lighting.

San Francisco creditors, through the Board of Trade, have attached Cooley's dry goods store for $4700.

A WELCOME RAIN.

SANTA ROSA, Nov. 5.—Since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon sixteen-hundredths of an inch of rain fell in this city. No damage was done, and the rain was badly needed in the stock districts, especially where the grass had been swept away by fire.

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

REDDING, Nov. 5.—The new city government takes effect next Monday.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 5.—The corner-stone of the new City Hall was laid this afternoon by the Grand Lodge of Masons.

ST. JOHN AT COLUSA.

COLUSA, Nov. 5.—Ex-Gov. St. John addressed a large audience here tonight.

CROOKS AND CRANKS.

Crooked Sacramento Officials—In Court Twelve Times

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] The Grand Jury reported this afternoon that evidence was adduced before them of aid having been extended in the County Clerk's office in fixing fines, and recommended the dismissal of any deputy upon whom suspicion may rest.

The Fire Department is declared to be in a demoralized condition.

IN COURT TWELVE TIMES.

REDWOOD, Nov. 5.—The jury in the trial of James Taylor, for perjury, disagreed. Four were for conviction and eight for acquittal. Taylor is a dairy farmer. He was accused of immoral conduct and the charges dismissed. He was then arrested for perjury. The case has been before the court twelve times.

HE MARRIED THE GIRL.

HEALDSBURG, Nov. 5.—Augustus Storey, arrested at San Francisco on complaint of John Wolf, charging Story with abducting his daughter Minnie, today procured a marriage license by telephone and married the girl, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. They left for San Francisco this afternoon.

NOT GUILTY.

YREKA, Nov. 5.—The trial of E. J. Emmonds closed and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty this evening. Emmonds was charged with misdemeanor in heading an anti-Chinese movement at Sisson a few weeks ago.

LUCKY DAY.

DIXON, Nov. 5.—Ed Day, charged with attempt to murder Cora A. Williams, was examined today. The prosecuting witness failing to appear, the case was dismissed.

ACQUITTED.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Nov. 5.—Vice-Principal F. Burrell of the city schools was acquitted by a jury of the charge of battery on a young pupil last August.

A True Prophet.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), Nov. 5.—Tom Dye, a desperate character, who has been in jail more or less since his advent here, and who was recently accused of attempting to blow up the town of Gallup with dynamite, stated in a saloon last night that the city papers would today announce the theft of a number of horses and all give an account of the prisoner who broke jail some time ago but is not known. His predictions came true. Six horses were stolen last night, and Dye's whereabouts are unknown.

A Break Repaired.

TUCSON (Ariz.), Nov. 5.—Passengers on the mail and express train were transferred over the break this morning, the train arriving in Tucson about 10 o'clock a.m. Train No. 19 will arrive about 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and expects to be able to cross over the break on the new cribbing. Train No. 20, west bound, will be held at Pantano until she can cross.

Bandits Attacked.

GALVESTON (Tex.), Nov. 5.—A special to the News from Brownsville says: The State Rangers, in conjunction with a sheriff's posse and Mexican troops, made a concerted move last night against the bandits, who were located between Rio Grande City and Edinsburg. The result of the attack is not yet known, but bloody work was probably done.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

NEEDLES (Cala.), Nov. 5.—The special west-bound passenger train was wrecked at Peach Springs, Ariz., about 8:30 this evening. Engineer Jack Browell was killed and also Howard Brummell, a machinist, who was riding on the engine at the time. The fireman saved himself by jumping. The engine and baggage cars are badly wrecked.

Raiding Party Captured.

TUCSON (Ariz.), Nov. 5.—Capt. Winn's raiding party, which arrived at Ft. Apache, eluding his pursuers, was captured near Ft. Thomas Thursday night. After making the capture the party left to defend the garrison.

Escaped from Jail.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), Nov. 5.—This afternoon Charles Troup, Frank Weldon and James Collins, awaiting trial for burglary, escaped from the County Jail by crawling through an aperture just made for the insertion of a sewer pipe. Collins, the kid, was caught soon after, but the others are at large.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Rumors of Cabinet Changes—Cancellation of Desert Land Entries—The Amount of Bonds Outstanding—Notes.

By Telegraph to The Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Hon. George A. Jenks, Solicitor-General of the United States, arrived in this city today from Washington. Speaking of the reported changes in the President's Cabinet, Judge Jenks said: "The President has not, by the slightest word, as yet, directly or indirectly, expressed himself to anybody regarding any changes in his Cabinet. The reports that were sent out yesterday were purely sensational. Of course, the filling of the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench is expected to result in other changes, and it is pretty generally conceded that Lamar will go on the bench, but, as to any other changes, nothing is known."

DESERT LAND ENTRIES CANCELLED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Commissioner Sparks of the General Land Office has held for cancellation a large number of desert land entries near Great Falls, Mont., aggregating in area about 15,000 acres, upon official information that the tract in question is not desert land, as alleged, but agricultural lands—that is, lands which will produce good crops without irrigation, and therefore not subject to entry under the desert land act. The Commissioner has also cancelled the selections of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for 6000 acres of land in Washington Territory, within the limits of the forfeited portions of the Oregon Central Railroad grant, for the reason that the lands within such limits are not granted to the Northern Pacific Company.

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Register Rosecrans, in his annual report, shows the total amount of registered bonds outstanding to be $883,493,312, of which $612,415,450 are held by the Treasurer, in trust for national banks; $670,076,662 in the hands of domestic holders, and $1,001,800, or 1.13 per cent. of the entire amount are held by foreigners.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—According to the report of Daniel McCorville, Auditor for the Postoffice Department, the aggregate receipts were $4,883,760, the chief sources of which were postage stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers and postal cards, $45,670,983; box rents and branch offices, $2,158,449; revenue from money and business, $719,335. Aggregate expenditures, $52,391,677; excess of expenditures over all revenues, $3,554,000.

A NEW FISH COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Dr. J. H. Kidder has been appointed Assistant United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj. R. B. Ferguson. Dr. Kidder was a surgeon in the United States navy, and resigned in 1884 to devote his time in the service of the fish commission, of which he had been connected by detail from the navy for several years.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Pacific Railway Commission had a conference with the President this afternoon in regard to the affairs of the subsidized railroad and their report thereon.

THE CROW WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Lamar to-day received the following telegram from Indian Inspector Armstrong, dated Crow Agency, Montana, Nov. 5: "Gen. Ruger and troops are here. The Indians are encamped below the agency. A demand has been made for the surrender of the Indians engaged in the trouble of September 30th. If resistance is made the Indians must take the consequences. When arrested they should be sent away."

THE MORMON CHURCH.

The Supreme Court Orders the Appointment of a Receiver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] The Supreme Court today rendered a decision in the case of the receivership for the Mormon Church, stating, among other things, that it was without precedent that a private corporation should exercise such powers as are granted by Territorial enactments. Religious corporations must confine themselves to religious matters, and may not engage in general business. The control of marriage ceremonies, consecrations and endowments, which were obtained under this charter, might mean polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in disguise. As to respondents' claim of vested rights, the courts know of no precedent where a corporation like this had obtained such title. Congress had full and complete control of the Territories, and could annul or approve any acts of a Territorial Legislature. The church charter did not become a contract with the union of States by the passage of the act of 1862, but was subject to abrogation by Congress as other Territorial acts

The provisions of the Tucker-Edmunds law, by which the property of the church is forfeited, to be used for the benefit of the common schools in Utah, were dwelt upon. The power of the United States to limit the acquisition of property by a church was traced back to the signing of the Magna Charta. It was a well understood principle of common law. The Court was of the opinion that the acts of 1862 and 1887, in regard to the limitation and confiscation, were not in conflict with the Constitution.

In the matter of appointing a receiver before the answer was argued, the Court did so from a stipulation of facts submitted by counsel on both sides. It was shown that John Taylor, trustee in trust of the church, on February 28th last had conveyed certain personal property, aggregating over $286,000, to various ecclesiastical societies of Zion. It was the modern English practice to appoint a receiver before the answer was argued. If the receiver should claim the property of third parties, the matter could be adjudicated afterward. There was danger that the property would be scrambled, and the prayer for a receiver would be allowed.

Col. Brodhead, counsel for the defense, then made some suggestions as to the proper person to be appointed receiver, after which the court adjourned until Monday evening, at which time the opinion of both sides will be presented in this matter and a receiver probably appointed.

They Encourage Capital.

[Philadelphia Record.

Canadians receive American bank cashiers loaded down with boodle with open arms. But when an honest Chinese American citizen goes over there to spend a day they charge him $50.

Conscience Thrown In.

[Philadelphia North-American.]

It is too often the case that when corporations engage counsel they buy the lawyer and the man with the same fee.

The Crows Finally Open War on the Soldiers.

Very Lax Quarantine Regulations at New York.

Western Passenger Rates to Be Restored to the Old Tariff.

Victory for United Labor—Leprosy in Philadelphia—Labor Troubles in the South—McGlynn and the Church Still Out—Russell makes it hange.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] A special to the Examiner from Helena, Mont., says: Word is received from the Crow Indian agency that at a council held at Crazyhead's camp, between Pretty Eagle and his chiefs and Gen. Ruger, the Indians were asked to give up the malcontents. Pretty Eagle said they were willing to give up Sword Bearer, but not the others. Gen. Ruger demanded all, among them Crazyhead's son, and the chiefs returned to their camp. The cavalry was drawn up in full field order on an eminence fronting the Indians' position. The Indians soon began riding about singing war songs. At the end of the time the cavalry had taken in advance, the infantry took a position on the hill, and the Indians opened fire. At the first volley, Corporal Charles Sampson, of Troop K, First Cavalry, was shot dead; Private Eugene Malloy, Troop K, was wounded four times. The Indians took their position in rifle pits and brush. A Hotchkiss rifle planted the first shot beyond the Little Horn, but the next fell in the Indian camp and one Indian and horse were killed. The cavalry now advanced upon the Indians, driving them into the brush. Sword Bearer was killed, being shot twice in the skirmish fire by G Troop, First Cavalry, commanded by Capt. F. K. Upham and Lieut. J. S. Aleshire. A Crow scout, Firebug, also claims to have fired the fatal shot. The Indians nearly all came into the agency only about twenty escaping to the hills. They are now being pursued by the cavalry. The above names cover all the casualties, except one man slightly disabled by a fall. Five Indians are reported dead. The escaping Indians will be caught tomorrow. There is no danger to the settlements.

LAX QUARANTINE.

Trafficking with Cholera Suspects in New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.—The Commercial Advertiser publishes a story told by a boatman whose reputation for truthfulness is vouched for, to the effect that on Sunday night last he rowed to Hoffman Island, where the cholera suspects are quarantined; that nobody interfered with him; that he trafficked with the people on the island and carried ashore and mailed eight letters for them; that one of them offered him $50 to row him ashore, telling him at the same time that a number of cholera suspects had escaped, one of them last week. The boatman saw nothing to prevent him from rowing away with a dozen Italians if he had wanted to.

Quarantine Commissioner Nichol returned from Washington today. He was pleased with the result of his visit to Secretary Fairchild. The Secretary assured him of cooperation with the New York health authorities in the matter of cholera ships to the full extent of his power. This, he believed, extended to warning such vessels from our shores.

MAYOR HEWITT'S PUBLIC SPIRIT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Mayor Hewitt has written Dr. Smith, the health officer for this port, calling his attention to the criticism by the committee of a college of physicians of Philadelphia, in the management and arrangements of the quarantine station here, and suggesting that the defects be remedied. The Mayor says if a lack of money stands in the way of making the needed changes and improvements, he will undertake, by an appeal to his fellow-citizens, to raise any reasonable sum by voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of protecting the city.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Sig. Raffe, the Italian Consul here, has written to President Bayles of the Health Board, asking him to relieve the Italian immigrants now at quarantine from neglect. He declared that the passengers of the Alesia and Britannia have not sufficient to eat nor enough bedclothing to keep them warm at night. The communication was referred to the Quarantine Commissioners.

BUSINESS WORRY.

More of the Rosenthal Troubles—Bank Stock Reduced.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] The American Exchange National Bank obtained an attachment against Ackerman Bros. of California, in a suit to recover $45,715 on a note executed by I. B. Rosenthal & Co., and indorsed by defendants. They have also attached the property of the makers of the note.

A $40,000 SUIT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago this afternoon brought suit in the United States Court against Receiver Armstrong of the Fidelity National Bank for $40,000. This is a relic of the troubles during the famous wheat deal.

REDUCED ITS STOCK.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The Cincinnati National Bank today resolved to reduce its capital stock from $500,000 to $380,000. The Government examiner had discovered that the stock had been impaired 44 per cent., and he ordered that it be made good by an assessment or a reduction of stock.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Riotous Negro Strikers in Louisiana Killed by Peace Officers.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] A dispatch from Franklin to the Times-Democrat says: Reliable information was received here today that four white men were shot by strikers last night while attending cane carriers near Berwick. The Sheriff, on receipt of the information, summoned a posse and left for the scene of the shooting.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—A special from Pattersville to the Times-Democrat says: An encounter took place today between a Sheriff's posse, commanded by the Hon. Daniel Caffery, and a company of rangers, commanded by Capt. Code, on one side, and a crowd of negro strikers. Several of the strikers were apprehended and others were ordered to disperse, but instead of obeying they showed a disposition to resist. An engagement ensued in which several of the negroes were killed. Everything is now quiet.

Rail Rates to Be Stiffened.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The general managers of the transcontinental lines, at the meeting today, finally adopted and signed an ironclad agreement for the maintenance of east-boun dpassenger rates from San Francisco and other Pacific coast points. The new arrangements enters into effect November 15th. It abolishes all street commissions and restores rates to the tariff.

Molten Steel Explodes.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Nov. 5.—A terrible explosion of molten steel occurred this morning at the works of the Springfield Iron Company. The entire city was shaken up by the explosion and windows rattled as though by an earthquake. Four tons of liquid metal were allowed to flow into a

Victory for United Labor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The referee's opinion in regard to the fifth election inspectorship was made public this morning. It favors the United Labor party, to whom the inspectorship was awarded.

Leprosy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The Board of Health has discovered that two well-developed cases of leprosy exist in this city, but owing to the obstinacy of a German physician, under whose care they are, they cannot be located.

McGlynn and the Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Archbishop Corrigan said today that there was no change in the attitude of the Catholic Church toward McGlynn, and that the assertion that he was about to be restored to the priesthood was a Henry George dodge.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

John L. Sullivan Makes Great Boasts of What He Will Do in England—O'Brien to Be Humiliated, Etc.

By Telegraph to The Times.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] John L. Sullivan expressed himself as very indignant at the boastful language used by Kilrain and Mitchell. He says he wants to fight both of them in the same ring. He believes Smith is a better man than Kilrain, and declares that he means to return to America as the champion of the world or die here.

HUMILIATING O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—The Tulamore prison authorities have ordered that William O'Brien shall wear the uniform prescribed by regulation for convicts.

GOULD A GOOD SAILOR.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The steamer Umbria, on which was Jay Gould, arrived at Queenstown today. A hurricane was experienced on the way over and the steamer shipped a number of tremendous seas. Five steerage passengers were injured during the storm. In an interview Gould said he suffered no inconvenience from the storm. His freedom from business, he said, had already had a beneficial effect upon him. Gould listened closely to the latest news of the market, and then declared he did not intend to transact any business during his tour.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Advices from St. Paul de Loanda states that news has been received there from Henry M. Stanley, under date of September 8th, to the effect that the expedition had left the Camp that he established about eight days' journey from the Mabodi country, and was advancing toward the western shore of Albert Nyanza. His men were greatly fatigued, and struggled with difficulty over a distance of several kilometres. The most important chiefs of the country through which the expedition had traveled, readily complied with Stanley's request for food. Stanley halted for four days to reorganize the expedition, and then, leaving thirty men to guard the new camp, proceeded toward Albert Nyanza.

TO PROHIBIT GRAIN IMPORTATIONS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—The Agricultural Council has passed a resolution declaring that it will soon be opportune to establish prohibitive resolutions respecting the importation of agricultural products, especially grain. The council favor a customs autonomy toward Austria, and declared it was inexpedient for Germany to bind herself for a fixed period to a certain rate of duties.

THE AMEER KICKS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Ameer of Bokhara has informed the Czar that the Bokharans object to the permanent Russian occupation of Kerki, and has asked the Czar to postpone the transfer of troops from Chardjui to Kerki until the Bokharans shall be gained over.

BURIAL OF JENNY LIND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Jenny Lind was buried at Malvern today.

FRENCH WIND.

Exciting Debate Over the Caffarel Scandal.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the Caffarel scandal was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies today. M. Dasson asked M. Rouvier, Prime Minister, to explain the case. Rouvier, in reply, said all the documents had been placed in the hands of the Minister of Justice. The discussion was general and closed amid great excitement. M. Colfavru moved that the inquiry be general, and that it extend back as far as March, 1877, so as to include the time of the advent of the De Broglie ministry. M. Rouvier, in a speech which caused great commotion, said the facts did not prove a necessity for such inquiry. He thought best to let matters take their natural course. Colfavru's motion was carried by a vote of 264 to 257. M. Jolibers explained that the Right, though in favor of the inquiry, opposed M. Colfavru's motion, because they considered it directed against the accusers rather than against the guilty. He moved to give the commission the widest powers. M. Colfavru spoke in opposition. The motion was finally carried by a vote of 315 to 184. The committee's report was then adopted—445 to 84.

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.

Complimentary Letter of Henry Irving to Mr. Childs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] The following is a copy of the letter received by Mr. G. W. Childs from Henry Irving upon the occasion of the presentation of the Shakespeare fountain to this city.

"BRUNSWICK HOTEL, NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—*My Dear Mr. Childs:* Greeting heartiest and kindest. I am back in your land again, among so many dear friends, and with a welcome from your countrymen, which makes my heart beat with love and gratitude, and I must say with pride. God bless them. When at Stratford-on-Avon, I was charged to deliver to you some 'honest water' from the Shakespeare fountain, and here it is, borne by my faithful carrier and friend, Bram Stoker. It may not perform a miracle, but it will give you a touch, as it were, of the beautiful monument which the poet's native town owes to you. The ceremony of the dedication is not likely to be forgotten by those who had the privilege of taking part in it. I rejoice to think that it has been regarded both at home, in England, and in America as one of the landmarks in history. Peace and good will. May you live long to enjoy the distinction of which any citizen in either country might be proud. But your brain is over-busy with generosity and good deeds. For myself I owe you my deep thanks for placing me on that memorable day in a position of such honorable trust, and in thanking you, I thank the kindest man, the best conditioned and most unwearied spirit in doing courtesies that this great world has ever known. Believe me, my dear Mr. Childs, sincerely and faithfully yours, [Signed] HENRY IRVING.

That's All Hill Knows About It.

[Boston Globe.]

Gov. Hill has told the farmers of New York State that they own too much land for their own good. But they will not heed his advice and sell a part of it, because every farmer has an abiding faith that some day his village is going to turn into a city, and then the more land the merrier for the owner.

Always Able to Talk.

[Boston Globe.]

The barbers' convention will not have to import any orators, unless the profession has been misrepresented.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Overland Passenger Traffic Greater Than Ever.

Unimportant Testimony in the Famous Benhayon Inquest.

Clara Belle McDonald Arraigned on the Charge of Murder.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad—Warning to Boy Bannister-Sliders—Japanese Officials to Go to Sacramento—Arrival of Another Whaling Fleet.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Westward travel on the overland lines continues to increase, until all railroad men agree that it is larger, as regards the daily average, than it has ever been before. The train from Ogden last evening for this city contained twenty-five cars—five Pullman sleepers, twelve second-class sleepers, and the rest baggage and express cars. The train leaving Ogden today will have seventeen cars. The plan for two daily trains from Omaha begins November 13th. One train will carry second-class and local travel, and the other train will consist entirely of sleeping cars. The new time-table of seventy-two hours from Omaha will enter into effect on the same date.

THE BENHAYON CASE.

Unimportant Testimony, and an Adjournment Till Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Several witnesses were examined when the Benhayon inquest was resumed this afternoon, but no startling developments were brought out in the testimony. Louis Goldberg stated that he had been an intimate friend of Benhayon's, and last saw him alive Saturday evening, October 22d, between 5 and 6 o'clock, when he called at witness' place of business for a few moments and said he was going to the theater that evening, and made an appointment to meet him the next day, but the next evening witness heard of his death.

Dr. Gallway, who made a chemical analysis of Benhayon's stomach, was re-examined and stated that he had found two grains of cyanide of potassium in the stomach which had not been absorbed. He had discovered no poisonous substances in the whisky found in the room with the body. The investigation has adjourned till Tuesday.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Clara Belle McDonald Arraigned—A Land-Grabber Skips, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Clara Belle Mc Donald was arraigned this morning on the charge of attempting to murder her father-in-law, R. H. McDonald, and given until Monday to plead.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

George Huber, who is described as a bigamist and with having defrauded a number of women, pleaded guilty today to grand larceny, in having robbed a young nurse woman named Minnie Gerth. In view of his record Judge Toohy sentenced him to ten years in the Folsom prison.

SUICIDE.

Nathan Manassee, an optician on Kearney street, who has been suffering from an abscess, attempted to commit suicide this morning by cutting his throat. He cannot recover.

LEFT FOR PARTS UNKNOWN.

It is reported tonight that John K. Moore, one of the chief operators in the reputed Spanish land grant frands, and who has been indicted by the Grand Jury for felony, has left for parts unknown.

The San Joaquin Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—One of the officers of the construction department of the Southern Pacific said today, speaking of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road, which is being pushed so rapidly: "We understand that it is, practically, the Santa Fé road. It is not likely that a few men would build a line of road to cost between four and five millions of dollars that begins nowhere and ends nowhere, and does not even go through lands that those men own. Of course the Santa Fé is backing the new line, and when it will get into this city is only a matter of time.

Fatal Injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Louis Lathugi, a messenger boy, had an epileptic fit while sliding down a bannister in the Brooklyn Hotel this evening, and fell a distance of forty feet, fracturing his skull. He was removed to a hospital, where his injuries were pronounced fatal.

Honors to the Japs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The Southern Pacific directors have invited the Japanese Minister and resident Consul and officers and cadets of the Japanese man-of-war to take a trip to Sacramento tomorrow.

Whalers Arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The whalers, Fleetwing, Sea Breeze and Lydia arrived from the Arctic today with 2500 barrels of oil and 38,000 pounds of bone.

Steamer Arrival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The Costa Rica, the third of the Del Campo line of steamers, arrived in this port this morning.

The Fruit Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The market for California fruit continues steady and strong. Receipts are still light. Prices range about as follows: Tokay grages in double crates, $3.75@4; Muscat, $2.75@3.25; pears run from $1.75@2.75; quinces, $1.50@1.75 per box. Little is doing in the dried fruit line, except in raisins, the market for which is steady with a fair demand at about former prices.

Railroad Bill Vetoed.

CONCORD (N. H.), Nov. 5.—Gov. Sawyer this morning vetoed the bill entitled "An act regulating fares on railroads and to provide for compensation to dissenting stockholders in the case of railroad leases." The Legislature endeavored to pass the railroad bill over the Governor's veto, but failed. At 11 o'clock the Governor adjourned the Legislature.

The Prisoner Wept.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—John Jamber of this city was found guilty at Racine this afternoon of the charge of having attempted the life of ex-Mayor M. M. Secor on the night of June 16, 1885, by placing a dynamite bomb in the carriageway of Secor's residence. The prisoner wept bitterly when the verdict was announced.

Hoggish Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The Cincinnati Music Festival Association has engaged the English tenor, Lloyd, for the Centennial Festival, to be held here in May next. Mr. Lloyd comes here under a contract which provides that he shall sing nowhere else in the United States or Canada during his absence from England.

Probable Suicide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The friends of David Scott of Vernon Bros. & Co., who disappeared on Tuesday last, leaving behind him an overdrawn account and $70,000 in improperly indorsed notes, have formed the opinion that he has committed suicide. He was heard from last Thursday at Niagara

A Strong Gale.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Incoming trans-Atlantic steamers report a strong gale from the west, with high seas. The steamer Ohio, due here yesterday, has not yet arrived.

Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Nov. 5.—Only one new case of yellow fever at Tampa yesterday, and three deaths. Dr. Wall predicts the epidemic will be over there within ten days.

Appealing for Funds.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Rev. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer of the National League, has issued a circular letter appealing for funds to carry the Irish struggle to a successful end. The Irish National League means to rear a monument of individual names as an expression of popular belief in the righteousness of its claims.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Close of the Blood-Horse Races—Washington and Nashville Races—Ultimatum of the Ball-Players' Brotherhood.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association closed its regular meeting today. The weather was cloudy and warm, but the track good. The attendance was 7000.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, $400, six starters—Welcome won, Glen Echo second, Susie L. third. Time, 1:16½.

One and one-half miles, Vestal stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, $400 added, two starters—Shasta won, Not Idle second. Time, 2:42.

One mile, gentleman riders, two starters—Bryant W., ridden by Thomas Williams; Elwood, ridden by Stuart Taylor. A dead heat was run in 1:48.

Two and one-eighth miles, Del Rio stakes, $1000 added, five starters—Narcola won, Adeline second, Triboulet third. Time, 3:47.

The dead heat in the third race was run off, Elwood winning in 1:49¾.

One mile, purse $400, seven starters—Kenney won, Grover Cleveland second, Lizzie Dunbar third. Time, 1:42.

Last race, extra, one-half mile, purse $200, five starters—Sleepy Dick won, Johnny Gray second, Bodie third. Time, 0:48.

There will be three days' extra racing nextweek.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association this evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, David McClure; vice-president, P. J. Donahue; second vice-president, M. F. Tarpey; secretary, E. S. Culver; directors, R. Porter Ashe, H. J. Thornton, J. B. Haggin and P. A. Finnegan.

WASHINGTON RACES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The weather was clear and pleasant and the track fast.

First race, one mile—Lilie Doe won, Barnum second, Bess third. Time, 1:42½.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles, two starters—Dunbar won, Lilex second. Time, 1:55½.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, eight starters—Patrocles won, Joe Colton second, Ovid third. Time, 1:16.

Fourth race, one and one-sixth miles, seven starters—Lilie Doe won, Glenmound second, Banner Bearer third. Time, 1:45¾.

Fifth and last race, three-quarters of a mile, ten starters—Valiant won, Browns Ornarte second, Frankie B. third. Time, 1:16¼.

NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.—The weather was clear and pleasant and the track fast.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, four starters—Bill Sterritt won, Rhody Pringle second, Avery third. Time, 1:16¼.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, seven starters—Rambler won, Elmira second, Quotation third. Time, 1:03½.

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles, three starters—Little Myth won, Gleaner second, Bankrupt third. Time, 1:35.

Last race, one and one-sixteenth miles, four starters—Florence E. won, Vice Regent second, Elgin third. Time, 1:48¾.

KANSAS CITY RACES.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5.—The racing season at Waldo Park began this afternoon.

Three-quarters of a mile—Grisette won, Hilda second, Clonee third. Time, 1:17¾.

Three and a quarter miles—Florimore won, Wary second, Miss Ford third. Time, 2:13½.

One mile heats—Gold Flea won, Dad second, Pearl Jennings third. Best time, 1:45½.

Five furlongs—Wheeler T. won, Los Angeles second, Persimmons third. Time, 1:14.

One and one-fourth miles, over hurdles—Asceola won, Tennessee second, Visit third. Time, 2:25.

BASE-BALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Haverlys, 7; Altas, 5.

The base-ball clubs of the University of California and the University of the Pacific played at Alameda today, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 9 to 7.

THE PLAYERS' BROTHERHOOD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A letter has been received by President Young of the National Base-ball League, from President Ward of the Players' Brotherhood, saying if the brotherhood is not accorded a hearing before the 15th of November, the 125 members will take the refusal to be final, and after that date consider themselves absolved from all allegiance to the league.

THE WHEEL.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The one-hundred-mile bicycle race here today was won by S. P. Hollingsworth of Indiana. Time, 8 hours 45 minutes 40 seconds.

SWIMMING MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—A swimming match occurred at the Crystal Baths this evening between Joseph P. Fleming, the champion swimmer of the Pacific Coast, and Edward Pinkham of Stockton. The course was 200 yards and the stakes $500. Pinkham won the race in nine minutes.

The Weather.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Nov. 5.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 51; at 12:07 p.m., 72; at 7:07 p.m., 60. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.01, 29.98, 29.94. Maximum temperature, 72. Minimum temperature, 49. Weather fair.

THE TIDES AT SANTA MONICA.

CENTRAL BATH-HOUSE, SANTA MONICA, Nov. 5.—The tides on Sunday at Santa Monica will be as follows:

High tide, 12:43 a.m.—3 feet 9 inches.
Low tide, 5:31 a.m.—2 feet 10 inches.
High tide, 11:36 a.m.—5 feet 6 inches.
Low tide, 5:13 p.m.—1 foot 1 inch.
Temperature of water, 64.

INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—During the past twenty-four hours light rain has fallen as follows: San Francisco, .01; Mendocino City, .24, and an appreciable rain is also reported at Red Bluff and Sacramento.

Indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 8 p.m. November 5th, for California: Fair weather, preceded by local rains in the northern portion.

The Cherokee Election Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Chief Bushyhead and other officials of the Cherokee nation have sent a message to a local paper denying that there is any trouble at Tahlequah, and claim that false reports are being sent out to injure the nation and people.

Murder and Suicide.

CENTERVILLE (Tenn.), Nov. 5.—John M. Alexander yesterday shot and fatally injured Jackson Blackwell and his son and then killed himself. Ill-feeling had existed for some time between the parties.

TAKING WATER.

The Anarchists Are Beginning to Weaken.

Spies, Fielden and Schwab Petition for Executive Clemency.

Parsons to Address a Separate Letter to Gov. Oglesby.

Lingg, Fischer and Engel Still Refuse to Take Down—The Police Force Disgruntled on Account of the Numerous Petitions for Mercy.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] An extraordinary communication, signed by Spies, Schwab and Fielden, disavowing aggressive force and deploring the loss of life at the Haymarket, was given out tonight for publication. It is addressed to Gov. Oglesby, and is to be forwarded to him with a formal petition for clemency.

GUARDED WORDING OF THE DOCUMENT.

The guarded wording of the document is as notable as its matter, particularly as this is the first expression of the kind any of the condemned Anarchists have made. Parsons, it is understood, acquiesced in its contents, and will address a separate letter of his own to the Governor, embodying the same ideas. Lingg, Engel and Fischer steadfastly refuse, however, to go on record with any such declaration.

FULL TEXT OF THE LETTER.

Following is the letter in full:

"*Gov. Richard Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.*—SIR: In order that the truth may be known by you and the public you represent, we desire to state that we never advocated the use of force, except in case of self-defense. To accuse us of having attempted to overthrow the law and the Government on May 4, 1886, or at any other time, is as false as it is absurd. Whatever we said or did was said and done publicly. We have never conspired or plotted to commit any unlawful act. While we attacked the present social arrangements in writing and speech, and exposed their iniquity, we have never consciously broken any of the laws. So far from having planned the killing of anybody at the Haymarket, or anywhere else, the very object of the meeting was to protest against the commission of murder. We believe it to be our duty to the friends of labor and liberty to oppose any other use of force than is necessary for the defense of sacred rights against unlawful attacks. All our efforts have been in the direction of elevating mankind, and to remove, as much as possible, the cause of crime in society. Our labor was unselfish. No motives of personal gain or ambition prompted us. Thousands and thousands will give testimony to this. We may have erred at times in our judgement. Yes, we may have "loved mankind not wisely, but too well." If, in the excitemet of propogating our views, we were led into expressions which caused workingmen to think that aggressive force was the proper instrument of reform, we regret it. We regret the loss of life at the Haymarket and at McCormick's, and at East St. Louis, and at the Chicago stockyard. Yours respectfully.

A. SPIES,
MICHAEL SCHWAB,
SAMUEL FIELDEN.

PROMINENT CHICAGOANS ASKING LENIENCY FOR THEM.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Among those who have signed petitions to the Governor or for commutation of the Anarchist's sentence, are W. C. Goudy, the well-known Democratic leader and attorney of the Northwestern Railway; S. P. McConnell, a prominent member of the bar; S. O. Gregory, a lawyer and former president of the Iroquois Club; I. K. Boysen, the regular Democratic nominee for State's Attorney; Lyman Trumbull, ex-United States Senator; W. G. Ewing, United States District Attorney; T. S. Winston, ex-Minister to Persia; Judge Moran of the Appellate Court; Lyman J. Mage, president of the First National Bank; Marvin Hughitt, president of the Northwestern Railroad, and Judge Baker of the Criminal Court.

THE POLICE DISCONTENTED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—It is stated today that Anarchist Lingg will refuse to sign any petition for executive clemency. It is also stated that the stampede in the direction of a commutation of sentence of the convicted Anarchists is viewed with disfavor by the police force, and it is believed that their discontent will soon find some strong expression.

THE COURTS ANTICIPATE THE HANGING.

State's Attorney Grinnell gave instructions this morning to the clerks of the Criminal Courts, to prepare no calendar for next week. This means there will be no courts, in anticipation of the execution.

Judge Frank Baker, who is now sitting in the Criminal Court, signed the petition for a commutation this morning.

SYMPATHY AT NEW YORK.

Stirring Appeal to the Anarchists from Justus Schwab.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Justus Schwab today received a telegram from George A. Schilling of Chicago, requesting him to implore the condemned Anarchists of Chicago to petition Gov. Oglesby for clemency. Schwab sent a dispatch to the condemned men, saying:

"*Comrades:* I and tens of thousands implore you to ask the Governor for a comutation of sentence in behalf of your families and yourselves and the cause you have so nobly espoused. Give us a chance to demonstrate to the world your righteousness and innocence. History of the future will certainly find a different verdict. If you will live, liberty will live."

The following was sent to Gov. Oglesby today: "The church of humanity advises you to exercise clemency toward the socalled Anarchists now under sentence of death. Do not despise this advice. Much depends upon your action.

"HUGH MCGREGOR, President,
"421 East Fourteenth street, New York."

The Governor's Mail.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov 5.—The Governor's mail today was larger than it has yet been. It was said a communication was received from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in behalf of the condemned men, but the truth of this could not be learned. The Governor today had a consultation with Attorney-General Hunt, this being the first interview with him since the latter's return from Washington. The object of the conference is unknown, as well as its results.

Moderation in the Clerical Household

[Harper' Bazar.]

Mr. Denny is a minister with quite a family of children. He entertains his friends quite often at the parsonage, and usually at supper. He has a custom of giving certain things at the table into the charge of certain of the children. Benny, for example, sees that the guests are properly taken care of in the way of meats and other solids, Harold has bread and butter and things of that nature under his supervision, while the little girls have their special provinces in the realms of sweets. One evening Mr. Denny chanced to notice that a brother of the cloth was without a biscuit. "Why, doctor," said he, "you haven't had the biscuit passed you. Why, really, doctor, this is a great oversight. Harold, my boy, no biscuit yet passed to Dr. Holmes!"

"Father," said the tiny Harold, who always speaks slowly and with great solemnity, and who tonight had in his voice a reproach that his beloved father had for a moment believed him unfaithful to his trust, "Father, he has had three already."

THE SUMMER RESORT.

It was a summer day; the woods were green,
The sky was cloudless hue, without a speck
Of cloud; with golden, sunny gleam
The hills were dressed, while from their
A little wind brook ran, with here and there a
Of shadow on its breast of swaying leaf,
Or happy singing bird, whose wing
Swept the bright air or flew from bough to
As if in search of larger room to sing.

The brook ran merrily the summer meadow
Leaping sometimes in laughter o'er the
Kissing the flowers, as if its love were new,
Then singing to them as a mother croons
In softest tones her baby's ear unto.
And then it lay, with shining face and still,
In silent pools, with sunshine only shed
Upon its edge a golden border spread
Of lingering sunbeams holding souls of noons.

O happy brook! the sky looked down to it
And lost itself in looking in its breast;
And on its banks did dreaming lovers sit,
Heart answering heart beneath the quiet lip,
While to its mirror all the grasses prest,
And dipped their green blades in its silver
And Noon breathed softly sitting it beside,
And lost the fever of her sultry heat
Where Nature's blood ran pure, and cool, and
sweet.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria is hunting in Hungary. This is better than chasing dears in Vienna.

James Russell Lowell has relet his "Elmwood" home at Cambridge to Mrs. Ole Bull, and will remain abroad all winter.

A handsome monument of white marble has been erected at Sidney, Australia, over the grave of William E. Sheridan, the actor.

Maud Banks, in her make-up as "Joan of Arc," is almost an exact reproduction of the striking figure of that heroine by Bastian Le Page.

Gladstone is a firm believer in the good of athletics, and his son, Herbert Gladstone, is the president of a National Physical Recreation Society.

John Bright, the eminent Quaker statesman of Great Britain, has written a letter to an English provincial newspaper strongly condeming church fairs.

Count Mitkiewicz has leased the handsome house in Washington formerly occupied by Secretary Manning and will stay there with his family for a year.

Mr. Ivan Panin, a clever young Russian, who was graduated five years ago at Harvard, is about to deliver a course of lectures in Boston on the more famous Russian writers.

Murat Halstead says that Mr. Blaine did not attend the dinner at Lord Salisbury's to which he was invited, and at which he was reported to have used language uncomplimentary to the Irish.

A little grandson of Abraham Lincoln, who unveiled the statue which Chicago has erected to the memory of the "martyred President," bears the weight of one of the grandest names of modern times.

John B. Stetson, the Philadelphia hat-maker, employs 800 men, women and children, and has a Sunday-school of 1600 scholars in connection with his factory. The chapel where the school meets cost $40,000.

According to the Galveston News, the Presidential prospects of Senator Hawley have been completely blighted by his matrimonial engagement. "He is to marry an English lady," says that journal, "and he realizes that the American sovereigns would not tolerate the idea of having an English woman, bred and born, for mistress of the White House."

Thomas J. Dolan, the mounted messenger for the White House, who recently died in a Washington hospital, was a peculiar character. He was color sergeant under Gen. Grant at one time during the war, and was appointed messenger when Grant became President. He was, like his famous chief, a peculiarly silent man. Three times a day he carried the mail from the postoffice to the White House. He was often questioned about letters in his care, but would never vouchsafe the slightest answer. He knew how to keep a secret, and was a faithful and methodical worker.

What's Your Fetich?

[Chicago Mail.]

It is the fashion now to have a fetich—something to love, to chide, to beat, to swear by, to dream on, to talk to, to reason with, and to worship as nothing mortal or material is worshipped. It may be a button, without a shank, picked up from the marble slab in a Turkish bath; a bangle found in a street-car, with an undecipherable monogram on one side and a date on the other, in which case there will be a fatality in the letters and luck in the numbers, combine them as one may. Such things as daggers, old coins, madstones, oyster pearls, ocean pebbles, nuggets, petrified stones, opals, amethysts, and carnelians are dearly prized, and in jewels old designs such as wings, claws, spurs, foils, cubes, and the like obtained under strange circumstances.

There is no fetich like a luck penny. Let a sad-eyed newsboy sell you a paper on "a dismal night when no stars give light," when the heavens are weeping, the winds wailing, and the gas lamps flicker, and if he crosses your path with an old coin, make it your fetich, and straightway it becomes possessed with the magic of Desdemonia's handkerchief. Find a dime and let a left-handed, blue-eyed smith engrave a snake in the act of swallowing itself, tail first, and you have the Talmudic emblem as old as superstition itself. A fetich to be magical must have been consecrated by pathos, valor, generosity, or some gentler sentiment. The fancy comes to society indirectly from the stage, for actors, next to negroes and miners, are of all professions the most superstitious.

Mrs. Langtry wears on one of her long, tapering fingers, a turquoise as big and beautiful as the gem Shylock mourned for. The ring and she are inseparable. There is never a glove so snug that it cannot be coaxed over the solitaire, and on the stage, when it might be considered poor taste to wear it in view, the stone is turned toward the palm, or dropped in the bosom of her bodice. Both the gift and the wish were bestowed by the royalty.

Mme. Cavalazzi has a small ivory crucifix, the gift of her dying mother, who bade her cherish it with reverence, and burn a taper before it whenever the way seemed dark and dreary. In her state room on the ocean, and winds and wild waves have no terror for her while burns the sacred taper at the foot of the ivory cross, and in the theater no earthly power could induce her to go before the footlights until her devotions had been made. Her husband had ceased to laugh at her, and almost believes that the light of the cross and the light of the tiny dip light her pretty feet through the intricacies of the dance.

Sarah Bernhardt has an antique girdle made of medallions, on which are the signs of the zodiac in superb chasing. The zone was a gift from Napoleon, who received it from Abdallah Bey of Egypt. She is never without it. Sometimes it is worn about her dress, and always encircles her night robe. Aside from the wor-

Diogenes has a tub, and Campaini pins his faith to a prune, and there is no time in the year when the stone or fruit of the black, sticky confection may not be found in his vest pocket.

Ellen Terry's fetich is a bottle with a patent stopper—which is never empty—because the cork remains.

Mme. Patti likes the ivy because it clings, and the leaf is a favorite design with her.

Ed Heron Allen, the chirologist, loves nothing as he does a snake. They never bite him, and no other unit of design appears in a decoration. The fan, pin, umbrella, seal, or even so slight a gift as a handkerchief to a friend, is certain to be ornamented with the wily serpent. It is the emblem of silence, knowledge and eternity—hence his admiration.

Digby Bell has a horror of open drawers or open doors, and, no matter where he is, the temptation to shut up is irresistible. On his way to the stage he will not pass an open door.

There is a little lady in Chicago, the wife of a popular singer, who is never without her dagger. The blade is as true a bit of steel as ever was tempered, and the weapon is worn with every style of costume. One night it came near trailing blood. Her husband was on the stage singing and playing the part of a lover to a beautiful soprano. There was a little more fervor in the work than the wife liked, and leaving her box, she ran around on the stage and waited for the couple in the o. p. entrance. Fortunately the husband was the first to meet the jealous little wretch, but the third act was more than a trifle late.

The Pugh Family Doing Quite Well.

[Chicago News.]

Senator Pugh of Alabama has three sons, a son-in-law, a nephew, and a grand-nephew in the Federal service. Upon the Senator from Alabama civil service reform has laid its hand only in the way of kindness.

E. WINEBURGH'S

Leading Fancy Goods House, 209 S. Spring Street, Between Third and Fourth.

Among the numerous new business houses of Los Angeles, the house of E. Wineburgh sprang almost immediately into popular favor, being situated in the elegant Callaghan block, on the corner of Third and Spring streets. It is very near to the resident center of Los Angeles, and saves purchasers many long walks up town. It has filled a long-felt want in that portion of our city, and we are glad to note that it is meeting with the patronage it deserves. This house carries a splendid assortment of fine trimmings, laces, gloves, hosiery, velvets, plushes, and at prices a great deal lower than the high rent-paying establishments up town. Visitors to this already well-known house are astonished at the numerous bargains displayed for public inspection, as well as by the newness

A FINE SECTION.

A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN THE SANTA ANA VALLEY.

An Enterprising Population—Healthy People—Perfect Climate—Wonderful Productions—Natural Gas—Water—New Town of Fairview.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, SANTA ANA, Nov. 4.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] I have just finished riding over one of the choicest sections of Southern California, namely, the lower part of the Santa Ana Valley.

Taking the train to Santa Ana last Thursday evening, the usual pleasant ride of an hour was enjoyed. At the depot in Santa Ana I was ushered to a neat carryall, which conveyed a load of passengers to the new Hotel Brunswick. The first view gives an idea at once that it is a first-class caravansary. Its three stories and corner tower, its pressed brick sides, its plate-glass windows illuminated to an unusual degree of brilliancy by the inside gas lights corroborate the first impressions. The hotel cost in the neighborhood of $60,000 and the furnishings some $25,000 more. The different rooms and parlors are elegantly furnished. W. M. Ward, the host, is an old hotel man. The service is better than that usually found at first-class hotels, and no wonder, for all the rich fruits of the Santa Ana Valley are right at the door, and wild fowl is abundant.

Santa Ana was recently incorporated, and the new officials, who are new in the harness, are proceeding cautiously, yet as expeditiously as possible. The business blocks are much more numerous and larger than a year ago. I do not know of any town in Southern California that has enjoyed more solid growth than Santa Ana.

Calling at the office of the Daily Blade, I found Mr. Waterhouse, proprietor and editor. His paper is a success. It is a seven-column folio, well filled with "ads" and pungent reading matter.

Then I went to the Standard office, and saw editor D. M. Baker.

A visit at the Herald office failed to find Mr. A. Waite, the pioneer editor, "at home." He has been here many years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all past events, and well tells the wonderful story of the country's growth.

Besides the general and special merchandise stores, shops, real-estate offices, etc., Santa Ana has planing-mills, a brewery, a winery, schools and churches. Many costly and beautiful residences adorn its suburbs.

The California Central Railroad was completed Wednesday to San Juan by-the-Sea, giving the Santa Ana people another seaside resort. Railroad connection is now enjoyed direct with San Bernardino, as well as Los Angeles.

A DRIVE THROUGH THE VALLEY.

This morning I accepted an invitation from Col. A. L. Clark, formerly of Chicago, to drive with him through the lower part of the valley and inspect the resources, a privilege I was not slow to use. In the same carriage were J. G. McMichaels and R. B. Kent of Louisville, Ky., who have concluded to make their homes in this part of the world.

Driving out through the west end, we at once plunged into a mammoth orchard, or succession of orchards and fields, in which there was hardly any break till the Fairview mesa was reached, some seven miles southwest of Santa Ana. The wonders of the vegetable kingdom here never cease. Great trees of geranium and rose in full bloom adorned front yards, while the pure callas lifted their white faces upward, and patches of bluegrass were bordered by violets and many-colored pansies. And this in chill (?) November. No, not chill here; the chill is on the other side of the great mountains where this early in the year people are perishing from the cold.

The luxuriant alfalfa fields were particularly pleasing. The alfalfa is a species of clover that has a deep root and enjoys a rank growth. On these moist lands it requires no irrigation. From five to eight crops are cut each year and from one and a half to two tons to the acre at each cutting. Its market price is from $10 to $12 per ton. From an alfalfa patch the farmers here think nothing of clearing from $75 to as high as $200 per year per acre. Is it any wonder such land is worth from $300 per acre up? Land that pays an interest of 100 per cent. per annum on its value is pretty good land. But it is not alone for alfalfa that the land is valuable.

The following extract is taken from the Santa Ana Herald of recent date:

"Barley will yield forty bushels to the acre; rye, forty bushels, though not much cultivated; potatoes, both Irish and sweet, yield enormously, 400 bushels of Irish potatoes being recorded as the product per acre one year upon one tract. From six hills 200 pounds of sweet potatoes were dug. A single sweet potato was raised which weighed thirty-two pounds, another twenty. Beets yield from fifty to 100 tons to the acre; beans, forty bushels; pumpkins, fifteen tons. Potatoes are a paying crop in the swamp lands. A small farmer sold $180 worth of potatoes and corn off a single acre. He had but sixty acres altogether, on which he was supporting a small family of eight persons, besides having made part of the purchase price of the place off the land. One man, farming on peat land, raised 100 sacks (about 110 pounds to the sack) of potatoes to the acre."

It is a common thing for corn to be planted immediately after barley harvest in July; in fact in one field we saw Chinamen cutting and shocking corn where barley was cut last July. Corn averages 80 bushels to the acre, and often goes 120. We saw four stocks to the hill, seven ears to a stalk, and counted 736 grains to the ear, but that was a pretty good hill and ears above the average, but not so very far above.

It might be interesting to note the present market prices of these products. Barley is quoted at $1 per cental, or 47 cents per bushel. Corn is worth about 70 cents per bushel. Irish potatoes, about 66 cents per bushel; sweet potatoes, about 85 cents per bushel. Pumpkins are excellent cow-feed, in addition to their other good qualities, and command $1.50 per wagon-load. Beans, about $1.15 per bushel. This is reduced to bushel measure for the benefit of eastern readers, as everything in California is sold by the pound.

It must be a first-class country where an acre will produce $18 worth of barley, and before Thanksgiving day will yield $56 worth of corn! A total of $74 per acre, yet such is a common occurance. But for fruit-growing purposes the land is even still more valuable. It is nothing extraordinary for an orange crop to net $500 per acre per annum. Walnuts are profitable in proportion.

The deciduous fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., grow here as only a rich soil and a genial climate can aid them. We passed fields of watermelons and strawberries with the ripe fruit on the vines. Strawberries are ripe every month in the year, and watermelons are good to eat till December. One place where we guessed we saw a watermelon hanging from a hedge, where it had grown on its trailing vine.

The first place where we halted was at the West place, a short distance from Santa Ana. Here we examined

AN ARTESIAN WELL.

These wells constitute the great source of water supply in the lower Santa Ana valley. They are bored with a big augur, operated by sections as it goes down. The wells are from 60 to 200 feet deep and are piped in iron sheeting from eight to twelve inches in diameter, and yield from 200,000 to 400,000 gallons each twenty-four hours. The well at the West place has a trough attachment by which the water is caused to fall on a wheel which operates a churn. This well is sixty-six feet deep. The West place is one of the model farms of the valley. Every fruit tree planted here has grown and successfully borne fruit. The annual yield of alfalfa, fruit and corn on this place are prodigious. The apple trees were fairly bent beneath their heavy loads, in many places trunks being broken, unable to carry the weight of fruit. Especially was this true at Williams', the next place where we called. Apples are now selling at $1.25 per box, yet here are thousands of boxes going to waste on the ground. The way apples were piled up under the trees was a caution.

THE FAIRVIEW AVENUE

attracted our attention where it is newly graded. Leaving the south end of Main street in Santa Ana, at the Palmer estate, it runs westerly, bends around a little to the south, and after running seven miles ascends the Fairview mesa, passes through the town of Fairview, and goes on three miles and stops on the ocean beach just north of Newport Harbor. It will be 100 feet wide, and planted on either side with poplars, gums, peppers, palms, etc. The soil, being a loam of clay and sand, does not get muddy in winter nor dusty in summer, but makes a hard, smooth road.

An application for a franchise to construct a motor road along one side of the avenue its entire distance, has been made by the Fairview Development Company to the Board of Trustees of the town of Santa Ana and to the County Board of Supervisors. Newport is a natural harbor, and only requires a little help from Congress to greatly increase its capabilities. Some 300 tons of merchandise are monthly landed here by the San Francisco steamers, all of which is hauled to Santa Ana. The motor road will haul this and much more; as more facilities are afforded, more freight will come this way. The passenger service will be considerable, which is nothing now. The avenue will be a magnificent driveway.

At the Berry place we stopped and examined an artesian well that yields sulphur water that is very beneficial in some cases.

We then drove across the mesa to the

TOWNSITE OF FAIRVIEW,

seven miles from Santa Ana. The scenery here is fine. Northward lies the green Santa Ana Valley, while far back rise the rock-ribs of Old Baldy and his train. Eastward Santiago looms up in its lovely grandeur, and westward is the Pacific ocean, whose beating surf can be heard only three miles away.

Here on this level mesa, 80 acres have been laid out in a townsite with adjacent acreage in 5; 10 and 20-acre lots around it. Carpenters were busy erecting the pioneer building of the town, the company's office. It was designed to place the town lots on the market on the 14th instant, but so great was the local demand that all the business lots have been sold, and a large portion of the residence lots and acreage. A few have been reserved for sale that day.

The Fa'rview Development Company consists of L. H. Green of Monrovia, president; Ed L. Buck of Monrovia, treasurer; W. A. Coles of Monrovia, P. B. Moore of Pomona, A. L. Clarke of Chicago, and A. L. Moye and I. Wellington Gardner of Santa Ana.

The company has purchased 3000 acres of the choicest fruit and grain lands along Fairview avenue, which it offers for sale from $200 to $400 per acre. The Los Angeles office is at 2½ West First street. The town lots are selling from $100 to $250. The town is intersected by an eighty-foot thoroughfare, called Myrtle avenue, and crossing Fairview avenue at right angles. In this 3000 acres the company

HAS OVER 250 ARTESIAN WELLS.

Nearly everything grows without irrigation, as cultivation brings the moisture to the surface of the ground. Irrigation is needed only for vegetables and berries.

The company will put up several cottages at once in Fairview for sale or rent.

A hotel of sixty-five rooms, to cost $30,000, will be erected at once, and a larger one subsequently, if necessary.

The amount of sales to date have been: Town lots, $30,000: acreage, $100,000.

On the Berry place is a fine orange grove.

There are several artesian wells on the mesa above Fairview.

THE GAS WELL.

We next visited the famous gas well on the Allen ranch, just west of Fairview. It is a common artesian well, with the natural gas bubbling out. A large zinc tank has been inverted over the well, the force of the gas keeping the tank up several feet in the water. The gas is piped to the old Mexican ranch house near by, where it is used for lighting and fuel. Not a tenth part of the gas is saved or utilized. The well was bored many years ago. At first it was not known what caused the bubbles in the water till a man accidentally dropped a lighted match over the well, when the gas took fire. The water in the well has a constant temperature of 80°. The gas is oderless.

The Fairview company have let a contract to dig a gas well on their townsite near by, and they have every reason to hope for success. At any rate, *all residences in Fairview will be supplied with natural gas for light and fuel.*

This great supply of natural gas makes the manufacturing possibilities of Fairview simply unlimited.

A fruit-crystallizing establishment will be erected, as per contract, before the next season that will utilize so much of the present waste of this section.

Among those who have invested in Fairview are J. G. McMichaels, ex-merchant of Louisville, Ky.; R. B. Kent of the same place, Dr. C. V. Kent of Indiana, W. G. Benedict of Pasadena, L. M. Cummings, C. I. Moon, R. B. Minter and H. D. Pinney of Los Angeles, J. F. Sartori of Monrovia.

A ride to Newport Harbor and back to the Brunswick closed the travels of a well-spent day.

The best assortment of table cutlery, kitchen cutlery and carving sets ever shown in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Burbank.

BURBANK, Nov. 5.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The injury to reservoir No. 1 has been repaired so that the water will be turned in again by Wednesday next. The residents of Burbank have suffered no inconvenience from the breaking of the reservoir, as the pipe through the town was at once connected with the supply pipes from the mountain springs.

Mr. R. A. Marshall has rented for temporary use one of the storerooms on Olive avenue and will on the 12th issue the first number of the Providencia Times. Mr. Marshall will erect an office on Angeleno avenue and a residence on Tejunga avenue.

The new sixty-room hotel is now completed and will at once be handsomely furnished; it will be open for guests by December 1st.

Our street-car line is now finished and ready for operation. It will run to the head of Olive avenue, a mile and a half from the Southern Pacific Railroad station, and from its foothill terminus the entire San Fernando Valley from Los Angeles to the Santa Susana Mountains, can be seen. There is no finer view in Southern California than that to be seen from the head of this beautiful avenue.

The new brick block, containing a bank room and eight stores is near completion, and will be ready for occupation by December 1st.

Every residence in Burbank in now occupied and there is not a dwelling in town for rent. The company will erect twenty-five cottages as soon as the work can be done. B. BANK.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

That Circular.

A CARPENTER'S STRICTURE.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Having read extracts and editorial comments on the circular issued by the Carpenters' Union, also the articles in today's issue of THE TIMES, I would like space to present a few thoughts. That business is not only brisk, but very lively in the building department in this city, no one can deny, and one of the best summers ever known in Southern California has just passed. As cold weather puts in an appearance in the East and outdoor work becomes unpleasant, there are many who head for California to find an agreeable climate and put in the winter, and the result is that both San Francisco and Los Angeles have many idle men during that season. The circular issued by the union was undoubtedly sent forth to prevent this condition of affairs, for some exaggerated statements published by the press have drawn many inquiries regarding the so-stated great scarcity of mechanics, and during the past month many mechanics have arrived in the city, and the supply more nearly equals the demand than it has for several months, and is steadily increasing. Every organization seeks to protect itself and interests, and if the Carpenters' Union has seen fit to issue a circular for the purpose of arresting the influx of their brother workmen, it is very evident that some good reason existed for their so doing; and no one familiar with the business will deny that this union has better means and facilities for finding out the real status of affairs in the building line than any newspaper or individual. At one time last winter THE TIMES asserted that more carpenters were needed, and that 500, I think, could find work it here. At that time it was not true, and many men, myself among the number, were idle and "rustling" for a job. If such statements are to be published, an excellent time to send them forth would be in the spring, for when winter comes on there is no occasion to send out reports that carpenters or other mechanics are needed, for they are sure to come, and no winter has yet, or will, find the supply less than the demand.

One year ago last winter an evening paper in San Francisco declared that 1500 men walked those streets nightly who had no place to sleep, and every winter sees a repetition of this condition, only the number may not be so large. To add to the number of idle men in the dull season is an excellent way to increase crime and produce tramps, and for this reason the press should not paint pictures not warranted by facts, or seek to stir up the surplus and floating population of other States. Having known what it is to walk the streets of both San Francisco and Los Angeles in search of work that couldn't be found, as a workingman I am glad to see this precaution taken by the union, and I have no fears that people of means will be debarred from settling up this glorious country, or that eastern capital will be induced to keep out of California. Now, one word in regard to the men who arrive here nearly moneyless and consequently willing to work for reduced wages. Many of them are "jim-crow" carpenters and men who are unfamiliar with the work, but who seek it because it pays well and nothing else seems to open up. The union has no more control over such men than the editor of THE TIMES, and if they work for less than $3.50 per day you will readily see there was nothing inconsistent in that portion of the "circular" so declared by you. That the carpenters who issued that circular desire to see this city thrive and prosper as much as THE TIMES I have no doubt, and in my opinion undue disturbance and needless censure has been created and bestowed on account of said circular. Let the press of this city curb its tendency to exaggerate facts to stimulate our present solid boom and the coming winter may not see so many idle men as this city contained during January, February and March of 1887, and the occasion will certainly be less for the issuance of any further circulars. Respectfully yours, A CARPENTER.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A. J. Bell, a Chicago evangelist, is his way to the Pacific Coast, where proposes to spend the season in revival work.

The Baptist Church at Willows has called Rev. A. M. Russell of Chico to its pastorate.

The Presbyterian Church in America proposes to raise a fund of $1,000,000 for ministerial relief.

In no country in the world have Protestant Christian churches multiplied as of late in the Island of Madagascar. Fourteen years ago there were 500 churches, now there are 1200—all self-supporting.

Rev. Mr. Hardy of the Canada Methodist Church has just been engaged to teach in the Nobles School at Tokio, and Miss Holbrook of the Methodist Episcopal Mission is employed in a similar school for girls, which is under the special patronage of the Empress.

A grand bazar of all nations will be opened November 15th in the Mechanics' Pavilion in aid of the building fund of the new St. Mary's Cathedral on Van Ness avenue, and will continue every evening except Sunday for two weeks. The pavilion will be profusely decorated. There will be thirty booths and a grand concert each evening.

About Three Famous Old Men.

[Boston Letter to Hartford Courant.]

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke preached for the first time in many months in his church on Sunday last. Mr. Clarke, who is of the same age as Dr. Holmes, has, like the Doctor, a heavy head of gray hair, not yet turned white. James Freeman Clarke is inclined to have weak lungs, and is rather delicately constituted, but is not at all dyspeptic. John G. Whittier is generally feeble. Dr. Holmes has less of physical infirmities than any of them. Mr. Clarke has done the most work. He has such a passion for work, and his interest goes out in so many directions that he is, at his age, in danger always of overtaxing himself. He looks well after his long illness, and preached in a fine voice last Sunday. His interest in public affairs is as keen as it ever was.

The best assortment of mantels and grates ever shown in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street, the only exclusive house furnishing goods house in the city.

Real and Cheap! Yet No Mistake!

Rialto, the beautiful! the healthful! Rialto, the picturesque! the esthetic! Rialto, the home of fair women, brave men and beautiful children; where grows to perfection the orange, lemon, raisin grape and all the semi-tropical fruits; where strawberries, bananas and pineapples flourish; where fresh vegetables are grown every month in the year. This is the place for homes. This is the place for investors. Buy broad acres in this beautiful citrus tract. It is not only safe, but you will double, treble and quadruple your money. Compton & Shively, 55 North Spring street.

Rialto.

The town for health and for beauty, three and a half miles from San Bernardino. A large hotel will soon be completed, an elegant depot and many fine residences. Messrs. Bonebrake, Howes and Gov. Merrill are each building a $5000 residence. A motor road will be built at once from San Bernardino to Rialto. For full particulars address Lewis Shively, 55 North Spring street, Los Angeles, or Compton & Shively, San Bernardino, California.

The Old Mission Tells a Tale.

The old Jesuit Fathers made no mistake when they established their missions. Having the whole country to select from, they invariably chose wisely. Go to Porter Land and Water Company's office and be sent by buggy to the train and then to San Fernando and return, and you will be convinced. Office, Los Angeles National Bank building, First and Spring streets.

Sidewalks.

John Haag, 85 Earl street, is prepared to lay artificial stone sidewalks, and guarantee them. Prices reasonable.

Notary Public and Commissioner

For New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Dobinson, 25 N. Main street, upstairs.

"Enough Is as Good as a Feast,"

as the man said who made his breakfast on delicious rolls from Crown flour.

Only full and complete line of hotel ware in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

"Put Money in Thy Purse"

by buying Crown flour. The best grocers keep it.

Go to the New Denison for dinner.

Church Notices.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Hill and Third sts., Rev. Charles S. Uzzell, of Chicago, acting pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Communion service in the morning. Rev. George Willard from Canada will preach morning and evening. Large chorus choir at evening service. Sunday-school at 12:30 p.m. Young people's society at 6:30 p.m. Every one invited.

MAIN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Corner S. Main and Laurel sts. Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor, Rev. L. L. Spencer, subject: "A Mansion House." Morning class at 10 o'clock. Rev. S. J. Fleming, Superintendent of Instruction of Chautauqua Assembly, will preach at 7:30 p.m. Praise service at 7 o'clock p.m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. All invited.

SIMPSON TABERNACLE SERvices—Held in Hazard's Pavilion, corner Fifth and Olive sts. Rev. E. W. Caswell the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. A gospel mass meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Maj. Joseph Hardie of the International Committee and others will deliver addresses.

REV. WILL A. KNIGHTEN will preach in Grace M. E. Church, on First st., at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Morning subject: "Witnesses and Testimony." Evening subject: "Laws and Their Tables." Classes at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Praise service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

EAST LOS ANGELES CONGREgational Church, Rev. J. H. Phillips, pastor. Services in Campbell's Hall, corner of Truman st. and Downey ave., at 11 o'clock a.m. Followed by the Communion service and the reception of members. Sunday-school at 12:30 p.m. Everybody cordially invited.

TRINITY M.E. CHURCH—SOUTH Fort st., between Fifth and Sixth sts. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the new pastor, Rev. D. C. Browne, late of Kansas City, Mo. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p.m. All seats are free and strangers are cordially invited.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST Church, held at No. 136 Sainsevain st. (Kindergarten.) Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor, Rev. L. Glaser. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All Germans are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL—Olive street, between Fifth and Sixth. Rev. Elias Birdsall, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school in the hall at rear of the church at 9:45 a.m. Teachers and pupils are asked to be prompt, as Christ music must be prepared.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church—On the corner of Eighth and Hill sts. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor, Rev. Henry W. Crabbe. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Seats free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Corner Second and Fort sts. Rev. W. J. Chichester, pastor, preaching services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p.m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN Church. Services in G.A.R. Hall, 23 N. Main st. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Evening subject: "The Immeasurable Value of the Soul." Everybody welcome.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. in K. of P. Hall, 24 S. Spring st. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday-school at 12 m. All are invited to attend.

BOYLE HEIGHTS M.E. CHURCH —Service at 11 a.m. by the pastor, Rev. James B. Halloway. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Regular monthly concert by the Sunday-school at 7 p.m. All are invited to these services.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, OPERA House, at 11 a.m. sharp. Subject of Dr. Fay's sermon: "Something Worse than Infidelity." Music by the Unity Choral Society. The public cordially invited.

SWEDISH M. E. CHURCH—Meeting in the German M.E. Church, Fourth st., between Fort and Hill sts., every Sunday at 3:30 p.m. All scandinavians cordially invited. A. Petterson, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—SWEDish services. Sunday: Sermon at 3:30 p.m. conducted by P. Anderson, pastor. Tuesday: Prayer-meeting at 7:30 p.m. All Scandinavians cordially invited.

A. M. E. Z. CHURCH—AT GRAND Opera-House Hall. Religious services. Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Preaching and praise meeting at 3 p.m. All are invited to attend. T. Brown.

RAILROAD CHAPEL—CORNER of Railroad and Chavez sts. Sunday-school at 3:30 p.m. Services at 7:30 p.m. Everybody welcomed.

Attorneys.

ADCOCK & RYAN, LAW OFFICE. Abstracts and certificates of title; opinions on real-estate law a specialty; general legal business. Room 1, upstairs, No. 8½ N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

ANDERSON, FITZGERALD & ANDERson, Attorneys at Law. Office, rooms 5, 7, 9 and 11 Lawyers' building, Temple street.

C. C. STEPHENS ATTORNEY AT law; room, 19 No. 75 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

SAMUEL MINOR, LAW OFFICE, room 8, No. 117 New High, near Temple st.

DIEHL & SAVAGE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—Room 21, Law Building.

Dentists.

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 23 S. Spring st., rooms 4 and 5. Gold fillings from $2 up; amalgam and silver fillings, $1; painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas, $1; teeth extracted without gas or air, 50c.; best sets of teeth from $6 to $10. By our new method of making teeth a misfit is impossible. All work guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain a specialty. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 m.

1883—ESTABLISHED—1883.

DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST. Dental rooms, No. 23 S. Spring st. Roeder block. Teeth extracted without pain; special attention paid to filling teeth.

Dressmaking.

MISS F. E. MILLIKEN, FASHIONable dressmaker, formerly of San Francisco, has opened dressmaking parlors at 625 S. Fort st.; perfect fit guaranteed; latest styles of the season.

MISS MILLIE ULBICH, FIRST-CLASS Eastern dressmaker. Will take in or go out, and will also teach cutting and fitting, the Tailor system. Reasonable prices. 101 South Olive st.

MISS KERLY, FASHIONABLE ROBEmaker, 215 W. Fourth st., between Hill and Fort.

Oculists and Aurists.

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DRS. DARLING & MURPHY, OCUlists and Aurists. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. 120 Main street.

C. P. HOY, M.D., OCULIST AND AURist, late with Dr. Roosa and Dr. Norton of New York. Treats the eye and ear exclusively. Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. 454½ N. Spring st.

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HENRY LUDLAM, ASSISTED BY Mrs. Ludlam, will give special lessons in elocution to evening classes, beginning Monday, October 31st, at 8 o'clock, in room 32, California Bank building, cor. Second and Fort sts.; juvenile class begins Saturday morning, October 29th, at 9:30, in Spring-st. school building. For particulars call at or address 19 S. Olive st. Special rates for church entertainments, public and parlor readings.

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For particulars address

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Los Angeles, Cal.

MISS ASBURY KENT, Of the Royal Conservatory, Stuttgart, Germany. Teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Famous Stuttgart method.

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ELOCUTION! Voice Building! Gesture, Recitation and Drama! PROF. J. WHITEHORN, Room 15, Schumacher block. Reception hours, 2 to 4 daily.

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DRS. SEYMOUR & DOUGHERTY have furnished their office with a Pneumatic Cabinet, for the use of rarefied, compressed or medicated air in all diseases of the lungs, together with perfected appliances for the carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide treatment of consumption. They also prepare and administer oxygen gas, pure or combined, in all cases requiring this remedy. Office, No. 23 S. Spring st. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DR. J. ADAMS, ECLECTIC PHYSIcian and Surgeon. In charge of Medical and Surgical Dispensary. Chronic diseases a specialty. Special attention given to the treatment of all female diseases, both medical and surgical. Office hours: 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 12 m. Calls in the city promptly attended to, day or night. Office, 220 N. Main st., opposite the St. Elmo Hotel. Residence, 1413 S. Main st.

DR. PAYSON T. HUCKINS, NO 17 N. Main st., Los Angeles. Hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. Special treatment of eye, ear and throat diseases. Residence 841 S. Hill st.; telephone No. 258.

MISS A. G. LYFORD, MASSAGE, (system of Prof. E. T. Osbaldistone, of N. Y.) Ladies and children only. The Ramona, cor. Spring and Third. Office hours: 8 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.

G. F. WHITWORTH, M.D., THE NEW treatment for hay fever. 125 S. Spring st. Hours, 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8. Telephone No. 629.

DR. CHARLES H. McCANN, 44½ S. Spring st., rooms 7 and 8. Hours: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 6 to 8 p.m. Night calls answered.

DF. J. H. DAVISSON, OFFICE 32½ S. Spring st. Telephone No. 502. Residence, 51 Temple st.

DR. ALLEN P. POAPS, OFFICE, 49 S. Main. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., & 6 to 8 p.m.

J. W. REYNOLDS, M.D., 24 S. SPRING st.; day and night. Telephone 353.

DR. G. L. COLE—304 N. MAIN STREET, opposite postoffice; telephone 606.

DR. BENNETT, OFFICE 36½ SOUTH Spring street.

Homeopathic Physicians.

S. S. SALISBURY, M.D., HOMEOPAthist. Office, rooms 11 and 12, Los Angeles Bank building, cor. First and Spring sts.; residence, 538 S. Pearl st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Hours at residence, 12 to 8 a.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone Nos.: office, 867; residence, 577.

E. T. M. HURLBUT, M.D., SPECIALties, consumption, catarrh, diseases of the skin and nerves, and gynecology. The genuine compound oxygen treatment. Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. 115½ W. First st., Los Angeles.

A. S. SHORB, M.D., HOMEOPAthist. Office, 132 N. Main st., Masceral block. Residence, corner of San Pedro and Adams sts. Office hours, 11 to 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone No. 62.

J. MILLS BOAL, M. D., 39 N. SPRING st. (over People's Store). Hours, 10 to 12, 1 to 3, 6 to 7:30. Residence, 367 Hill st., two doors from Fifth st. Telephone No. 135.

JULIA F. BUTTON, M.D. CALIFORnia Bank building, corner of Second and Fort sts.; take elevator. Diseases of ladies and children a specialty. Hours, 10 to 3.

DOROTHEA LUMMIS, M.D., HOMEopathist. Office and residence, 547 Fort st. Office hours, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3. Telephone No. 434.

DR. GEORGE H. BEACH, HOMEOPAthist. Office, 358 S. Spring st. Office hours, 10 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

Specialists.

DR. WONG, THE WELL-KNOWN AND practiced Chinese physician and surgeon, makes a specialty of all the various diseases of the body, head, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, womb troubles, neuralgia, piles, etc. Consultation free. All sick are invited to attend. 125 Upper Main st. P. O. Box 1527.

DR. WONG HIM, THE FAMOUS PHYsician and Surgeon, makes a specialty of and cures consumption, rheumatism, asthma, rupture, dropsy, catarrh; also eyes and ears, diseases of the head, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, etc. All sick are invited to call at his office, No. 117 Upper Main st. P. O. Box 562.

MRS. PARKER, INDEPENDENT slatewriter, life-reading clairvoyant. Consultations on business, lawsuits, mineral speculations, love, absent friends, marriage, etc. 28 S. Spring st., room 15. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MADAME MERRILL, 730 S. MAIN ST., near Ninth. The wonderful fortune teller reveals past, present and future. Office hours from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Evening by appointment $1.

DR. W. J. OLIVER, VETERINARY surgeon and dentist, graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Office, Eagle stables. Entrance, 30 S. Fort. Telephone 248.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH corns, bunions or ingrowing nails call at B. ZACHAU, chiropodist, Phillips block, No. 38 N. Main st., room 11.

MRS. LENZBERG, TEST AND BUSIness Medium. Hours, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Removed to 11 N. Buena Vista ave.

MRS. K. BOCKSH, EXPERIENCED midwife. No. 332 Also ave., Boyle Heights, upstairs.

Architects.

W. O. MERITHEW. GEORGE F. COSTERISAN.

COSTERISAN & MERITHEW—ARCHitects, Los Angeles, Cal. Rooms 4 and 5, Mott Block.

E. F. KYSOR. JNO. A. WALLS. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.

KYSOR, MORGAN & WALLS, ARCHitects. Rooms 1, 2 and 3, No. 36 S. Spring st.

C. H. BROWN, ARCHITECT. Office, 9 N. Spring st. Rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

NEWSOM BROS—ARCHITECTS, 108 North Main st., Los Angeles, and 318 Phelan block, San Francisco.

JOHN C. PELTON, JR., ARCHITECT, Wilson block, No 24 W. First st., room 25.

J. W. FORSYTH, ARCHITECT. ROOM 15, Bumiller block, over People's Store.

A. D. GILLESPIE, C.E., ARCHITECT, room 15, 123 N. Spring st., cor. Temple.

NORTON & CLARK, ARCHITECTS, 20 N. Spring st.

CAUKIN & HAAS, ARCHITECTS, 14 N. Spring st.

Miscellaneous.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL AND HOME for invalids (formerly Los Angeles Hospital) is now located at 21 Sand st., east of Montreal st. and near Temple st. cable cars. Telephone No. 301.

BAKER IRON WORKS AND MAchinery DEPOT, 140 to 154 Buena Vista st., adjoining S. P. R. R. grounds.

NOTICE TO LADIES. LADIES' straw, chip, beaver or felt hats made over in any shape desired at Mrs. Muckridge's, No. 24 Third st. between Spring and Main.

R. HEWITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS and real estate agents, 114 W. First st. Note—Correspondents in Australia, East India and New Zealand.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY. Main office, 18 W. Second st. Call for and deliver washing to all parts of the city. Telephone 307.

V. J. ROWAN, SURVEYOR, FORMERly of the City Surveyor's office. Office, room 2, Moore block, opposite Courthouse.

GERVAISE PURCELL, C. E., ENgineer and Surveyor. Room 14, Allen block.

DENIS RIORDAN, BOTANICAL AND Landscape Gardener, 144 Buena Vista street

Real Estate.

IVANHOE

The Best Investment Offered Anywhere Near Los Angeles!

IVANHOE offers more inducements to purchasers of residence lots than any other suburb of Los Angeles. Among the many reasons why IVANHOE property is a first-class investment, we may mention the following:

First—It is only four miles from the Courthouse in Los Angeles to the center of IVANHOE.

Second—It is connected with Los Angeles by the best steam dummy railway in California.

Third—The fare from the city is FIVE CENTS.

Fourth—Trains will run OFTEN enough and FAST enough to accommodate business men.

Fifth—A complete water system furnishes water to every lot.

Sixth—The land is high and the atmosphere pure and dry.

Seventh—The soil is first-class.

Eighth—The lots are offered at prices far below other property near the city.

Ninth—The easy terms of payment, which are as follows: ONE-FIFTH CASH, and the BALANCE in EIGHT EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WITHOUT INTEREST.

If you want any information, or wish to see IVANHOE, call on us and we will cheerfully furnish all information.

BYRAM & POINDEXTER,

Agents, 27 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Luckenbach & Cheseb

FRESH LITERATURE.

THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. Vol. XXXVIII. POPULAR TRIBUNALS, Vol. II. San Francisco: The History Company, Publishers.

Of peculiar interest to every resident of California is this history of the "Popular Tribunals of the State. Those early days; when society was like a turbulent sea; when vice, under the guise of virtue, held the reins of government, and those occupying the places of power and trust were nothing more than public plunderers; when life and property was at the mercy of cut-throats and robbers; when political pimps and murderous demagogues; and gambling officials held sway over the community, was a time that tried the souls of the sturdy few who had the best good of the community at heart. With their respect for the sovereignty of law, their devotion to the principles of free government, it was difficult for them to determine how to act most wisely. But law, as exercised by its corrupt officials in authority, was a farce; power was prostituted for the worst and most selfish purposes; crime was everywhere rampant and unpunished; and self defense against corruption, against outrage, became an imperative necessity.

It is not often that a community is justified by taking the law into its own hands, but the impartial reader as he turns the pages of this history, and reads the story of the days when the vigilance committee was first organized in this State, can but assent to the fact of the necessity which gave rise to it. He sees the best men of the Commonwealth in sympathy with it, coöperating together for the suppression of the lawlessness which was rampant under the guise, or in defiance of law. He sees men shot down in the streets of San Francisco in the light of the midday sun for no cause but that they had dared to lift their voices in protest against the crimes which were being perpetrated in the name of justice; he sees them murdered in cold blood, because with trenchant pen they had dared to uncover and hold up to the execration of every good citizen the corruption of gamblers and of politicians. He sees the lives of every one warring against the corruption of those in power, and indignant at the failure of justice to punish the offender, in danger from the ball of the criminal thugs and assassains who were omnipresent in the community, and he no longer wonders that the law-abiding men of the State felt called upon to take measures for self-protection. He is not surprised at their attitude as set forth by Bancroft:

"The impudent vagabonds of low extraction who had seized the reins of government ruled the staid adherents to eastern morals as though they possessed some inherited right to such domination. With this doctrine they seem to have been impregnated, like Thracian mares, by the wind. . . . These politicians, whom the attractions of public plunder had welded into powerful rings, exercised in San Francisco a tyranny far more despotic and galling than that which preceded the separation of the American colonies from the kingdom of George III. The political power which they had usurped gave them the control of the ignorant and subservient masses, while the prestige of legitimacy drew to their support many well-meaning citizens, just as in past ages the fanaticism of divine kingship arrayed multitudes of good men against struggling patriots.

"Slowly fell upon them the conviction of the best men, as they strove to rescue municipal affairs from the increasing misrule of the officials and their associates that they had been sleeping; that the moral force of the community, which signifies the majority, while deeming themselves but transient sojourners in California, and while absorbed in their eager pursuit of wealth, had paid little attention to public affairs, and before they were awakened to the importance of these duties the unprincipled men who had acquired the offices had consolidated their strength and had skillfully combined so as to hold the balance of power between the political parties and retain control of the government. Thus again, unhappily, to the law came evil days. Following its first rescue, it performed its functions for a time with fair success, until it grew so strong that its enemies despaired of ever again beating it to the wall. So they set themselves about to subvert it to their own purposes. It was now strong, but its strength was turned against itself. Behind the shield raised against crime, crime itself was stationed with the sword of justice in its hand. Sitting in judgment, villains sold justice for money, or sent triumphant vice abroad in the livery of virtue. And now once more from an outraged community there went up a protest, low whispered at the first, but gathering strength and volume as thought took on the form of words, and words merged into works, now a protest against wickedness in high places as hitherto it had been against vulgar vice. Again the time had come for an appeal to whatever may be the ultimate of a free people. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

"With the beginning of 1853 crime grew a little bolder, six or eight daring robberies being committed in as many weeks by apparently the same persons. Evidently new gangs were being formed, but the authorities, grown more efficient under the teachings of the popular tribunal, were thought now to be a match for the rascals. At all events the citizens were willing to grant them an opportunity to do their duty. But as crime crawled forth again the committee found it necessary to hold a general meeting on the evening of March 17th, at which there were present about 350 members. A new executive committee was chosen, and arrangements were made to hold regular meetings. Again there was a visible and sudden falling-off in the number of burglaries and murders committed. By June the decrease of crime in San Francisco was a subject of general remark. San Francisco was then as quiet and orderly as any eastern city of equal size.

"Like a dismal shadow the doings of the first committee haunted for a time the memory of the evil-doers, until, amidst the activities of new opportunities, which in this rapidly revolving society met them at every turn, the unhappy strangulations of by-gone days gradually assumed less substantial form, and finally faded, in effect at least, to the texture of a half-remembered dream.

"Not so appeared the solemn teachings of the opaque past to those who sought to do well. The terrible enginery of former necessities, which was likewise a cloud in their memory, spoke to them only of the sure and permanent destruction of crime; and political leaders who sought power and profit by infamous means, might have read their own doom in the signs of the times."

After a brief suppression of the criminal element, as a result of the swift justice meted out by the vigilance committee, crime again became rampant, and while deprecating the necessity for it people began to talk of a reorganization of the vigilance committee. The necessity for it became every day more apparent. Its reorganization was effected. The best men of the State were in sympathy with the movement. Very vivid are the pictures drawn by the historian of all that it accomplished. Bloody indeed the crimes and outrages, and strong the lawlessness which it had to suppress. But the work of purification was finally accomplished, but the story is as thrilling as that of the bloody days of Robespierre. But in this case the vigilance committee represented the majesty of the law. It was not an angry mob, but an organization for the suppression of misrule and mob-violence, an organization whose business it was to see that justice was meted out to the criminal and assassin.

The present volumes bring the reader down to the advent of the blatant Kearney in San Francisco in 1878, giving a brief history of the labor agitation of that year and the year previous.

Of the fruits of these popular tribunals the historian says:

"In no other community in the world could have happened a succession of such convulsions ending so triumphantly for peace and good morals; in no other country in the world could there have arisen such a series of such startling anomalies in whose subsidence might be found only the purest and best effects, such originality of conception united with boldness of action and tempered with coolness, temperance and principle.

"Theirs was the courage to take up authority, and the courage to lay it down. . . . These vigilantes were law-respecting men, in defiance of law combined to execute the laws. . . . Five years after the State had been nominally under the dominion of law, with annual sessions of a Legislature convened for the purpose of supplying a systematic jurisprudence complete in theory and efficient in practice, crime still hung like a hideous phantom over the cities, and over the Sierra foothills, sprinkling even the flower-wreathed valleys with blood. God grant deliverance from such scenes evermore. And shame eternal would have rested on the memory of early Californians had they not strangled the monster as they did."

MAGAZINES.

The Century has attained a prominence among American magazines that places it in the most enviable niche of public favor. There is scarce a home of culture and refinement in the country where it does not receive, with each coming month, a hearty welcome. The current number will hold the interest of the reader from its opening to its final article. Its table of contents is as varied as usual. Perhaps among the most interesting articles are "The Home and Haunts of Washington," by Mrs. Benton Harrison, which is generously illustrated. "Mt. Vernon as It Is," by Mrs. Sophie Bledsoe Herrick, with its pictures of the stately old rooms, musical instruments, and the old family tomb under the arching boughs of the forest trees. Another contribution that will be of interest to every lover of art is a finely-illustrated sketch of Augustus Saint Gaudens, a prince among modern sculptors, by the well-known writer, Kenyon Cox, one of our own Los Angeles county citizens. The first installment of a serial story, "The Graysons," by Edward Eggleston, is presented in this number. Among its many other articles none perhaps will hold the attention of the reader more fully than the history of "Grant's Last Campaign," by Gen. Horace Porter. The usual amount of poetry and romance is supplied, while the editorial and other departments are full of good things.

Babyland for November opens a fairy world for the little ones. Its illustrations are charming, its stories fresh and full of pretty fancies, and its poems and "Missing finger plays" are enough to fill baby hearts with gladness. (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.)

The Forum has come to be accepted as a representative magazine in its special field of literature. Devoted as it is to the great topics of the time interesting the thoughts of our profoundest thinkers, it is a magazine to be welcomed as a helper, acceptable to the student and the man of letters. The October number was somewhat late in finding its way to our notice. In its table of contents are discussed: "The Continuance of Democratic Rule," by John G. Carlisle. "Education and Lawlessness," by Bishop F. D. Huntington. "The Treasury Surplus" is from the pen of Judge William Kelley. "Aristocracy and Humanity," Prof. Thomas Davidson. Rev. J. Coleman Adams answers the question, "Is America Europeanizing?" and various other questions of no less interest are discussed in its pages. (New York: The Forum Publishing Company.)

"SLAVES OF LABOR."

Echoes from the Labor Markets Roundabout.

[Ventura Free Press.]

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Los Angeles have issued a circular, or dodger, in which they advise the "ill-paid slaves of labor," whatever or whoever they may be, that Southern California is a poor place for mechanics; that a stream of mechanics and laborers is daily pouring into that city, who, having expended their last dollar for railroad fare, rush around from one job to another, offering to work for anything they can get. This is, of course, well known in Southern California to be a base fabrication, for it is an undisputed fact that the supply of mechanics is not equal to the demand. Here in Ventura there are no idle mechanics or laborers who can and will work. Builders could give employment to many more than they now have on their pay-roll, and still not keep up with their work. The same report comes from every town and hamlet on the coast. It looks as if the Los Angeles carpenters wanted to corner the labor market, but they will not succeed.

Falsity of a Labor Union.

[San Diego Sun.]

An advertising circular, issued by "Union No. 56, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners," Los Angeles, dated October 27, 1887, is a fine illustration of the interest this labor union has in the development and prosperity of California.

[Here follow extracts from the circular heretofore noted in these columns.]

THE TIMES of Los Angeles very properly replies to this announcement in the following words: "'Slaves of labor!' The union credited with issuing the above has fixed the hours of labor and the daily wage of the carpenters and joiners of this city and county, and nine hours is the day for which the worker receives not less than $3.50, and as high as $5. The fool dodger does not exactly say that there is a glut of carpenters here, but its whole tenor is such as to lead the workers of the East to so believe. A cowardly method of lying. There is a scarcity of carpenters here. There is a scarcity throughout the whole southern country. On Main street, above First, the carpenters' organization have kept for some time a bureau of employment, and that bureau has never been able to furnish the labor demanded."

The same thing occurred in San Diego last year. While contractors were in despair over the failure to secure sufficient workmen, and the owners were losing thousands of dollars through the delay in the completion of their buildings, the local trades unions were very active in preventing the coming of laboring people through the circulation of the same story. The San Francisco papers published this story, and the eastern press copied it. It would be decidedly refreshing to our memory to be reminded of the time when there was not even a scarcity of laborers in San Diego during the past two years. Carpenters get in this city $3.50 to $5 for nine hours' work. Hodcarriers get from $3.50 to $4.50 for the same work; plasterers and brickmasons proportionately higher. The Sun rejoices with them over receiving such good pay. They deserve it, and the Sun is an advocate of even fewer hours of labor where the nature of the business will permit it. But such false, mendacious and injurious statements, affecting the welfare of every citizen of our city, county and State, merits the severest condemnation.

Not an Idle Man in Town.

[Anaheim Special Correspondence.]

Not one idle man in Anaheim. All kinds of mechanics connected with building in demand. Wages: Bricklayers, $6; plasterers, $6; plumbers, $4 to $5; carpenters, $3.50 to $4. Carpenters have been very scarce. The building of the Hotel Del Campo, a $50,000 job, has been delayed because, as yet, no contractor has been able to guarantee that he would put to work twenty-nine carpenters.

"Bread Is the Staff of Life."

This is especially applicable to bread made of Crown flour. Try it.

"As True as Steel."

Crown flour never fails to make good bread.

BUSINESS.

Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

[Daily quotations. Call, 11:20 a.m. No. 128 North Main street.]

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5, 1887.

BONDS.	BID.	ASKED.
Los Angeles County	$ 107.00	
Los Angeles City	108.50	
California State (5s)	110.25	
BANKS.		
Farmers' and Merchants'	1100.00	
First National	111 00	
Southern California Nat'l	109..0	
Los Angeles National	142.50	
Los Angeles County	200 00	
Los Angeles Savings	100.00	
MINING STOCK.		
Con. Cal. and Va	16.50	17.00
Potosi	6.00	6.25
Gould & Curry	4.25	4.50
Ophir	8.00	8.25
Savage	7.25	8.00
Blue Gravel Mining Co.		50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Simi Ranch	100.00	125.00
San Jose Ranch		100.00
L. A. & Santa M. L. & W. Co		110.00
Los Angeles City Waterworks	70.00	
Cal. Coöperative Colony	200.00	
Barton L. & W. Co	50.00	100.00
Lankersnim Ranch L. & W. Co	90.00	105.00
Union Ice Company	72.50	
Home Ice Company	90.00	
San Diego L. & W. Co	112.50	125.00
Porter L. & W. Co	120.00	
Crystal Springs L. & W. Co.	70.00	
Nadeau Vineyard Land Co.		105.00
Giant Powder Co.	62.50	70.00
Lake Elsinore Valley Improvement Company	18.50	22.00
Atlantic Dynamite Co	37.75	48.00
Banning L. & W. Co		55.00
L. A. Electric Light Co	5.00	8.50
San Gabriel Val. L. & W. C	60.00	102.00
Temple-st. Cable R. R. stock	47.00	65.00

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Money on call was easy at 3 to 3½ per cent.; closed offered at 3.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@8 per cent.

Sterling exchange, dull but steady at 4.81¼ for 60-day bills; 4.85½ for demand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The stock market today was active, and while strong at the first, yielded at the close to the heavy pressure brought to bear by the bears. The high figures, after the steady advance of the week, induced considerable realization by short-waisted bulls, and the bears became encouraged to make a demonstration against the list. It made but little progress, however, until the issuance of the bank statement with its loss of $250,000 in surplus, when selling became more marked and the list yielded rapidly. The net result of the day's trading is that most stocks are lower, though the declines are confined generally to fractional amounts only. The only important change is loss of 1¾ per cent. in Northern Pacific preferred.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	NEW YORK, Nov. 5.	
Mich. Central	89	Louisville & Nash 59⅝
Oregon Improv	38½	Kansas & Texas 19
United States Ex.	98	

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

	SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.	
Best & Belcher	6 50	Peerless 1 25
Crocker	93	Potosi 6 12½
Chollar	5 87½	Ophir 8 37½
Virginia	17 00	Savage 7 50
Gould & Curry	4 40	Sierra Nevada 4 85
Hale & N	4 10	Union Con 3 75
Peer	55	Yellow Jacket 5 50
Confidence	10 00	

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Silver bars per cent. discount, 25@27.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Silver bars, 90⅝.

The Grain Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Wheat: Dull; buyer season, $1.43⅝. Barley: Steady; buyer season, 95¼c; buyer 1887, 86½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Wheat: Dull; buyer season, $1.43⅝. Barley: Steady; buyer season, 95¼c; buyer 1887, 86½c. Corn: Yellow, $1.15@1.20; white, $1.22@1.30.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Wheat: Cash, 72 1-16c; December, 73 1-16c. Corn: Cash, 41¼c; December, 41 1-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Wheat: New No. 2 winter, 6s 5½d; do spring, 6s 6d. Corn: Spot and November, 4s 6¾d.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The following are the closing prices: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe first 7s, ——; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe land grant 7s, ——; Athison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 93⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 128¾; Mexican Central, common, 11½; Mexican bonds scrip, ——; do first mortgage bonds, 68½.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The market opened steady at 73½c; highest, 73½c; lowest, 73¼c; closed at 73¾c. Sales, 151,000 bbls.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

The following is the official record of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, corrected daily. In the quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price asked. Those quotations are for round lots from first hands; for small lots out of store higher prices are asked.

CORN — Large, $1 00 asked; small, $1 05 asked.

RYE—Rye, No. 1, —— asked.

OATS—Surprise, ——.

WHEAT — Gold Drop, ——; Sonora, ——.

BARLEY—Feed, No. 1, $1 00 asked.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, $12 50@15 00 Alfalfa, W. B. $12 50 asked; Oat, W. B., $15 00 asked.

SEED—Alfalfa, new, 9c per lb. asked.

BRANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No. 1, $1 90 asked; Navy, large, $2 00@2 25; Navy, small, $2 00@2 25; Blackeyed, ——; asked; Limas, $2 25@2 50; Garavances, $3 00 asked; Green Field Peas, $2 50 asked; Lentils, $4 00 asked.

FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX, Extra Family Patent Rolled Flour, $5 00 asked; Capitol Mills Extra Family Patent Rolled Flour, $5 00 asked; Pioneer or Crown, $5.40 asked.

MILLFEED—Bran, $22 00 asked; Shorts $23 00 asked; Cracked Corn, $1 15 asked; Cracked Barley, $1 10 asked; Ground Barley, $1 10 asked; Rolled Barley, $1 10; Mixed Feed, Corn and Barley, $1.20 asked.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, $6 00@7 00; old roosters, $6 00@7 00; young roosters, $6 00@7 00; broilers, large, $5 00@6 00; small, $2 50@3 50; Ducks, large, $6 00@6 50; do small, $5 00@6 00; Turkeys, 16@18c; geese, —— each.

EGGS—38@40c.

BUTTER — Fancy roll, per lb, 50c asked; Choice roll, 47½c asked; Fair roll, 45c asked; Pickle roll, —— asked; Mixed Store, —— asked; Choice firkin, —— asked; Cooking, —— bid.

CHEESE — Large, 14c asked; small, 14½c asked; 3-lb hand, 15c asked.

POTATOES—Snowflake, $1 15 asked; Early Rose Los Angeles, $1 10 asked; Irish Beauties, 90c asked; Early Goodrich, local, $1.15 asked; Early Rose, Northern, $1.15 asked; Sweet potatoes, yellow, $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—New, 85@90c asked.

PROVISIONS — Extra light bacon, 13c asked; Light, 12½c asked; Clear Medium, 11c asked; Medium, 9c asked. Heavy, No. 1, 8c asked.

BEESWAX—Beeswax, 17½@20c.

VEGETABLES, MIXED — Chilies, — asked per lb; Garlic, 4c asked; Cabbage, per 100 lbs, 75c asked.

LIVE STOCK—Live hogs, 3¾c.

GRAIN BAGS—M. S. 22x36, 8½c, asked; Mill Sacks, 5c. asked; 1887 Calcutta spot, 8½c; Potato Sacks, 4c. asked.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, sun dried, No. 1, 10c. asked; do No. 2, 8c. asked; do peeled, 15c. asked; do No. 2, 12½c. asked; Pitted Plums, 12½c asked; Blackberries, 12½c asked; Prunes, Cala. French, new crop, 7@15c asked; do. German, 8c; Apricots, evaporated, 10@15c; do S. D., common, 7½c asked; do bleached, 8@10c asked. Apples: Sun-dried sliced, 5c.

HONEY—Extracted light, 6@7c; jobbing lots, —— asked; Amber, 5@6c bid; Comb, ——.

HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 16½c asked; California, 13c asked.

RAISINS—Layers, $1 50 asked; Extra London layers, new $1 65 asked; Three Crown layers, new, $1 75 asked; Loose Muscatels $1 50; Bulk raisins, 5c asked; Dried Grapes 4c. asked.

CITRUS FRUITS — Oranges, —— asked; Lemons, seedling, per box, $2 50@3 00; Eureka and Lisbon, $3 50@4 50; Limes, $2 00 asked.

WOOL—Fall clip, 7@8c bid.

SKINS—Short wool, each, 15@30c, bid; Long Wool, $1 00, bid; Shearlings, 10c, bid.

HIDES—Dry, 14½c, bid; Kip, 13c, bid; Calf 13c, bid.

LARD—40 lb tins, 9c asked; 5-lb, 9¾c asked; 5-lb, 9¼c; 10-lb, 9¼c asked.

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by the Abstract and Title Insurance Company.]

[Only those transfers of $1000 and over are specified below. Those below $1000 are summarized at the end of the list.]

SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1887.

CONVEYANCES.

William D Ellis to Thomas Coates, William N Thompson and Morris M Dewey: Lot 3, block 56, Pomona, $2250.

Mrs Mary P Patterson to John A Driffill: Agreement to convey S 24 feet of N 72 feet of lot 4, block 5, Pomona, $1600.

Charles Dorner to S I Ford and J A Driffill: Lots 1 and 2, block 2, Dorner's subdivision of W ½ of block 162, Pomona, $1200.

W N Monroe to I A McCreery: Lot 9, block G, Monrovia, $2500.

A E Hanna to same: Agreement to convey lot 3, block O, Monrovia, $3000.

H R Walker and Curtis Swabb to Slemmens Lisle: Lot 11, block 1, W Rosa's tract, $2250.

F J Farr to Slemmens Lisle: Lot 9, Farr's subdivision of lots 19 to 24, inclusive, block 33½, O S, $2000.

William E Beauchamp to Slemmens Lisle: Lot 94, Ise ae tract, $2450.

E L Buck to Geo W Pitt: Lot 30, Keefer subdivision of lot 60, Santa Anita tract, $1000.

John W Cook to Henry P Wilkinson: S ½ of lots 3 and 4, and S ½ of lots 5 and 6, block 9, Pomona, $1000.

Providencia Land, Water and Development Co to A L Burbank: Lots 6 and 8, block 44, lots 9 and 11, block 32, and lot 11, block 30, Burbank, $2300.

R T Royal to Mrs Mary A Cary: Lot 41, Nies tract, $1000.

J Otto Koepsli to Edward A Spalding and Eugene O Spalding: Lots 11, 12 and 13, J W Hills' subdivision of part of lot 6, block 28, H S, $2500.

Selah W Brown to Mrs E J Bertrand, wife of Eugene L Bertrand: Lot 6, block 8, W L A, $1000.

L W James to T B Hooke't: 5 02 acres of W ½ of lot 5, block C, A B Chapman tract, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, $2500.

Frank B Sturge and Uri Embody to Obadiah Embody: Agreement to convey lot 1, Holgate's Glen Terrace tract, $3750.

E W Lewis and C L Seaman to J S Mills: Lot 20, Mills tract, Pasadena, $2500.

Chester J Williams to W L Woodward: Lot on W side of Fair Oaks avenue, Pasadena, $5000.

H P Martin to W H Dosch: Agreement to convey W ½ of NW ¼ of NW ¼ of section 32, township 2 s, range 13 W, $10,000.

John Bryson, Sr, to George H Bonebrake: Undivided ⅛ of lot NW corner of Spring and Second street, $66,666.

Samuel Stratton to Mrs Jennie M Skillen: Lot 1, S Stratton's subdivision of E 400 feet of lot 2 and N 165 feet of lot 3, block J, San Pascual tract, $3400.

Estate of Sedgwick J Lynch deceased, to S H Adams: Lot 3, block 7, Mott tract, $2850.

David Wagner and Hester A Wagner to O W Childs: Lot 1, block 2, O W Child's tract, $20,000.

Estate of Ernesto C Fuentes, Carlos C Fuentes, Joaquin C Fuentes, Ridrigo C Fuentes and Frederico C Fuentes: Order confirming sale of undivided 5-16 interest in lot on E side of Upper Main street, city, to J W Ernest, $3500.

Edward Records to Emily A Billings: Lots 75 and 76, subdivision of lot 4, block 1, H S, $2500.

J S Owens to James G Ogilvie and Alfred W Ames: Undivided 1-6 int. E ½ of NW ¼ and E ½ of SW ¼, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, section 25, township 1 S, range 14 W, less 10¼ acres on N E corner of said NW ¼, $15,000.

R R Whiteman to Richard Dunnigan: Lot 16, block 3, East Los Angeles, $1900.

John Eggert and Emma Eggert to Richard Dunnigan: E ½ of lot 47 and lot 48, Scheiffelin tract, $3000.

J M Baugh to E H Gibbs: Lot 33 and part of lot 32, Lincoln Park tract, Pasadena, $2200.

Emma Stoltenberg to G G Wharton: Lots 19 and 20, block Q, Maclay's addition, San Fernando, $1000.

R M Widney to M M Bovard: E 9 acres of block 159, Macklay Rancho, $350.

Richard Robinson to Clark S Gilbert: E ½ of S ½ of E ½ of NW ¼ of section 5, township 5 S, range 10 W, $2250.

R A Crippen to D H Arnold: Lot 21, block 6, Angeleno Heights, $2800.

Eli Graves to James Hammell: 54.64 acres in Ro San Antonio, $819½.

Frank Goodall to same: 7.70 acres in Ro San Antonio, $1155.

T H Abbott to S M Perry: 40 acres in Slauson tract, Ro San Antonio, $6400.

J J Mahoney to William H Hay: Undivided ¼ of lot 18, block B, Rivara & Vignolo tract, $2500.

W L Woodward to John Chick: W 53 feet of lots 34, 35, 36, James Smith tract, Pasadena, $1500.

J Marion Brooks, Walter D Stephenson and Ernest A Cox to H S Donnell: Lot 50, Philbin tract, $1300.

James Hammell to Eli Graves: Lots 1, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16 17 and ¾ of lot 8, block B, Hammell subdivision of lots 31 and 32, Workman & Heilman's subdivision of lot 2, block 72, H S, $7500.

Same to Frank Goodall: Lot 7 and undivided ¼ of lot 8, block B, Hammell's subdivision of lots 31 and 32, Workman & Heilman's subdivision of lot 2, block 72, H S, $1000.

Estate of Sedewick J Lynch, deceased, to O O Trantum: Lot 4, block I, Mott tract, $2625.

M D Halladay, H C Jennings, E D Cooke, J C Galloway and W P Hard to C Lehman: Lots 6 and 7, block B, Halladay's addition, Santa Ana, $1100.

Adam Forster to Mrs A A Hewitt: Lot 3 and E 10 feet of lot 2, block 8, Santa Ana, $2000.

John Cubbon to Annette I Johnson: 2¼ acres in Ro Santiago de Santa Ana, $1150.

Margaret E Kennedy to Mrs Mary E Cate: Agreement to convey lot N, block 93, Santa Monica, $2200.

William T Anderson to J W Northeross and W P Northbross: Lots 11 and 12, block 151, Long Beach, $1700.

Rudolph Muller and Bertha Brosius formerly Muller, to T F Joyce: Lot 6, block C, Johnston tract, $2500.

John E Plater to Mrs Mary A Van Allen: Agreement to convey lots M, N, Q, T, F, G, H, block 104, lots M, N, O, P, R, T and U, block 183, Santa Monica, $2400.

W A Rogers to H U Witmer: Lot 7, block 32, Los Angeles Improvement Company's subdivision of lot 2, block 38, H S, $1000.

Sarah J Hammond to Sylvanus Hale and Charles T Harris: Lots 8, 14, 16 and 18, G W King's subdivision of block 17½, Griffin's addition to East Los Angeles, $2500.

G D Bunch and John J Jones to H C Worland and E F Parke: Agreement to convey lot 2, Field Bros' tract, $3000.

Isabelle T Keeser to G W Peachy: Lot 7, block 1, Vignes tract, $2000.

Louis Frederick Stephens to Newton Isaac Brown: Agreement to convey S 20 acres of property described in book 140, page 300 of deeds, $2500.

Miss Minnie C Miltimore to H L Bernard: W 45 feet of lot 10, block 77, O S, $5176.

Allison Barlow to T L Hartup: Agreement to convey lot 9, Layton & Veit's subdivision of lot 2, F O Wilkinson's subdivision of lot 1, block 61, H S, $1000.

H L Barnard to F Minott Ward and Walter R E Ward: Undivided ½ of lot SE corner of Olive and Eleventh streets, $2587.

Allison Barlow to Mrs Mary E Simpson: Agreement to convey lots 4 and 8, Layton & Veit's subdivision of lot 2, F O Wilkinson's subdivision of lot 1, block 61, H S, $1668.

Charles McCreery to F H Barclay: All interest in undivided ¼ interest in Monte Vista tract, $66,000.

SUMMARY.

Number of transfers over $1000	20
Total amount of consideration	$300,420
Number of transfers under $1000	44
Total amount of consideration	$20,640
Transfers for nominal consideration	25
Aggregate of the day's transfers	$321,060

DIED.

STONE—At Crescenta Canyada, on the 4th inst., Mr. —— Stone, who came to this city from Michigan about three years since.

Funeral Sunday at 2:30 p m., at Richards' undertaker's rooms, 19 West Second street.

An Opportunity Seldom Offered.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company are largely interested in the new town of Santa Fe Springs, at Fulton Wells. Consequently, all the projected improvements will be rapidly pushed until completed. This is the only resort within seventy miles of Los Angeles where first-class medicinal springs are found. It will, therefore, always be filled with health-seekers. The enterprising firm of Byram & Poindexter have secured 200 acres immediately adjoining the best side of this town of Santa Fe Springs, and will sell no town lots at all. They offer it only in blocks of from four to ten acres, at low acre prices, on easy terms. This gives buyers an opportunity to make handsome villa homes or small farms, just beside a railroad depot, handsome new hotel and other extensive improvements. Any purchaser of his property can double his money by subdividing into lots. Call on us for maps and further particulars. Byram & Poindexter, 27 West First street, Los Angeles.

Removal.

O. P. & J. E. Hayes have removed their office from 29½ South Spring street to 124 West First street, where they can better accommodate their customers. Parties having city lots or other property for sale will do well to leave their list with them, where it will be disposed of in short order. Respectfully, O. P. & J. E. Hayes, 124 West First street.

Beautiful Melrose lots, $300 to $450; best investment in Los Angeles. McCarthy's California Land Office.

"There Is No Doubt of It."

Crown flour is the best in the market.

Go to the New Denison dining-room.

Lumber.

WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS

LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING CO (Formerly the Oregon Lumber Co.)

OREGON PINE AND CALIFORNIA REDWOOD LUMBER

Of every description at their new yard

ON DATE, CHAVEZ AND MISSION STS.

Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited. J. A. RUSS, Agent.

J. A. HENDERSON, President.
J. R. SHURR, Vice-Pres't and Treas.
WM. F. MARSHALL, Secretary.

—SOUTHERN—

CALIFORNIA LUMBER COMPANY!

LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL.

Office and yard 180 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER AND MY Co.'s LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS

Commercial Street.

Real Estate.

Bodwell & McIntosh,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

124 West First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

We want vacant lots and houses and lots in all parts of the city. List your property with us at a fair valuation and we will find you buyers on short notice. Nothing succeeds like success.

1 lot, clean side Maple ave	$2500
Lots 17 and 19, block, Angeleno Heights, both	35 0
2 lots, clean side Ottawa st., each	25 0
1 lot, Chirrotto tract	1250
Lots 15 and 19, Daily tract, each	1000
House and lot, Kinney tract	2075
1 lot, Orchard ave., Nies tract	1500
1 lot, Ellendale Place tract	1650
3 lots, Rowland st., each	650
2 lots, Hinton ave., both	2700
1 lot, Hamilton st., East Los Angeles	1500
1 lot corner Bellevue and Centennial sts	2000
5 lots, Maple ave	$2750 to 3000
1 lot cor. Pearl and Deepwater	1800
House, 8 rooms, fine lot, Santee st	8000
30 acres, bet. Pico and Ninth sts., per acre	375
2 lots Bonsallo avenue, Park Villa, each	1750
House, 6 rooms, bath, windmill, etc., and 2 elegant lots, clean side Morris	8000
lot, Washington st., just off Main	2500
House 10 rooms and good lot, Montreal st.; rents for $54 per month	5500
1 lot on Bush street, just off Main	1800
Several elegant lots, Park Villa, $1900 to	2500
2 lots corner Eleventh and Nevada; both	5000
2 lots clean side Waters; bargain; both	2400
Lots in Bird tract, Boyle Heights, $700 to	1500
2 elegant lots clean side Oak	$2100 to 2200
Elegant 2-acre lot, covered with bearing fruit trees; fine hedge; house 5 rooms, windmill, etc.; just off Washington and Figueroa	13,500
1 lot on Court, bet. Patton and Waters	750
1 lot on Ruby ave	850
2 lots clean side Seville st; each	2000
2 lots on King st.; bargain; each	1500
1 lot on Anita st., Maudsley tract	1150
Elegant house and lot, North Olive	11,000
House of 5 rooms, nice lot, Pine st	4000
2 lots, corner Hill and Carr, both	8500
1 lot, University tract	1000
2 lots, Brown & Adams' subdivision, both	2300
19 acres 1½ miles from Glendale P. O	2800
House, 5 rooms' fine lot, Western ave	3000
1 lot, Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena, per foot	75
1 lot, De Celis Vineyard	2300
1 lot, Santee, near Washington	2800
House and lot, corner St. John and Holly	1300
Lots in Shaw tract	$650 to 950
1 lot, Sisters of Charity tract	1150
2 elegant lots, Flower, bet. 12th and Pico	10,000
1 lot, corner Bellevue and Cypress	600
1 lot, Waverley tract	1000
1 lot, Whitney tract	550
1 corner lot, Washington Villa	1700
1 lot clean side Pine, off Main	4000
1 lot corner Bryant and Lincoln	2000
1 lot Urmston tract, cheap	675
Lot 10, block 2, Urmston	1200
Lot 45, block 18, Wolfskill	1500
1 lot in Ellis Villa tract	650
Lot 22, Severance tract	4125
1 lot on Tappan avenue	1000
N. W. cor. Figueroa and Montgomery, foot	125
S. W. cor. Adams and Orchard avenue	2700
House 5 rooms and elegant lot on York street, near Figueroa	3500
House 6 rooms, well and windmill, East Pico street; cheap	3500
2 houses on Ducommun street and 3 lots, both for	6000
House of 5 rooms, bath, etc., Fuller street, near Walnut avenue	2750
House of 5 rooms, stable, etc.; nice lot; Myrtle avenue	3000

Wilcox & Shaw.

$400 per acre, 40 acres near Palms.

$500 per acre, 5 acres near above, improved.

$2400, choice corner on Adams st., 62x160.

$4400, corner on Pico, near Figueroa, 62x160.

$1500, lot 57x150, near Ninth st.

$2300, Choice lot in Bonnie Brae tract.

$6000, good house near Belmont Hotel.

$7000, 6-room house on Grand avenue.

$16,000, 9-room house on Grand avenue.

Choice lots in all parts of the city.

A good variety of houses.

Acre property near city cheap.

SOME GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY

In Lattin the beautiful.

Cheapest acreage offered. Water piped, streets graded.

Cars running through the tract.

Wilcox & Shaw,

NO. 34 N. SPRING STREET.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The presence of our friends and patrons is respectfully requested,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 12TH,

—AT 8 P.M., AT THE—

PROMENADE CONCERT!

Given in honor of the opening of our new establishment,

Nos. 32, 34 and 36 S. Main St.

MEYBERG BROS.

Wood and Coal.

AUSTRALIAN COAL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles

GLESS VS. GARNIER.

WHAT ALLEGED AGREEMENT DECIDED A FORGERY.

The Gist of Judge O'Melveny's Decision in a Sensational Case Involving Real Estate Worth Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Judge O'Melveny yesterday rendered his decision in the famous case of Gless vs. Garnier. The enormous pressure of important news upon this morning's columns unfortunately forbid publication of the full text of this able and exhaustive document. Its gist, however, is fairly set forth as follows:

Gless vs. Garnier, No. 5829.—In this action the plaintiff alleges that he is owner of the Encino ranch, of the value of $300,000, as devisee under the will of Gaston Oxarart, who died April 23, 1886. The complaint states that the defendant, Eugene Garnier, claims an interest in this land under a pretended agreement with Oxarart, that he (Garnier) might redeem this land; Oxarart having acquired his title under a sale of foreclosure of morgages against Garnier, made in 1877. This alleged agreement, the plaintiff, charges, is false and forged by the defendant; and that the alleged certificate of acknowledgment of Charles E. Beane, N.P., thereto, was taken by defendant from another instrument executed by another person, and altered so as to appear to be the acknowledgment of himself and Oxarart to said agreement. The plaintiff alleges that said agreement was written by defendant, and the signature of Oxarart thereto is a forgery, that the names of John Etscilloitzianky and Charles E. Beane, as witnesses, were likewise forged, and that, on information and belief, no such person as John Etscilloitzianky ever existed.

The plaintiff also prays that the agreement be declared void, and that he be requitted in his title for cost and general relief.

It appears from the testimony that the defendant was in the year 1887 heavily indebted to a number of people and that by foreclosure of the mortgage he held on the defendant's interest in the Encino ranch and the purchase of other judgments held by other parties against the estate, Gaston Oxarart became the owner of the ranch under Sheriff's title. Then according to the statement of the defendant and the evidence of the contract he introduces, Oxarart entered into a contract with him in which Oxarart bore all the responsibility and the defendant was to reap all the benefit, even to being the recipient of all rentals should Oxarart rent the land or part of it to any person but Garnier's brothers.

In addition to this improbable proposition, the contract as introduced by the defendant, and which he states was agreed to by Garnier, and which purports to bear Garnier's signature, is to the effect that Garnier is to hold the land, keep the insurance paid up, and if in the event there is a fire in which any or all of the buildings are destroyed, the insurance money is to be used for the purposes of rebuilding or applied on the debt of $29,332.69 owed by the defendant to Garnier at the time of the foreclosure. Then at any time, waiving all statutes of limitation, the defendant may be ready to pay the sum of $29,332.69, the plaintiff shall turn over the property to him as though he had never held possession of it. In rendering his decision on the case, the Court states that it is probable that no other such remarkable or improbable document has ever before been offered in any court in evidence.

After reciting all the improbabilities of this agreement, the Court then draws the attention of the parties interested to a number of inaccuracies in the dates of the various papers, thereby clearly proving fraud and forgery. As regards the alleged forgeries, the testimony of expert witnesses who have subjected the handwritings to the most crucial tests, all goes to prove that the man Garnier never wrote either the bodies of the instruments nor the signatures purporting to be his at the end. The fact, too, that no other person but the defendant ever heard of or knew one of the witnesses to the acknowledgment, the other witness to which being dead, which of itself is sufficient to excite suspicion as to the genuineness of the instruments.

The decision ends with this paragraph:

On this evidence, therefore, my conclusion is that the alleged instrument or agreement is not genuine, and that the signature of Oxarart thereto is a forgery; that the certificate thereto is a fraud, and the name of Mr. Beane as a witness a manifest forgery. It is therefore ordered that, findings and decree be drawn in favor of plaintiff in accordance with the opinion and prayer of the plaintiff's complaint; that defendant take nothing by his cross-complaint and that plaintiff recover his costs, etc., in this action. H. K. S. O'MELVENY, Judge.

ABDUCTION.

Alleged Case of a Young Mexican Girl.

Yesterday afternoon an old Spanish lady named Rivera called at the police station and informed the officers that her 15-year-old daughter had been induced to leave her home. Officers Botello and Leverich were detailed to look the matter up. Late last evening they arrested Louise Rivera, who is only 16 years of age, and the runaway who gave her name as Necasia, Mike Naud and James Johnson, Jr. The two couples were marched into the presence of Chief Darcy, who questioned them closely, and succeeded in learning that Johnson has the elder girl in a house on Upper Main street, which is of questionable repute. The younger girl, who has never been away from home before, remained in Johnson's house over night, and it was to recover possession of her that the mother complained to the police. They were all locked up, and the men were charged with abduction.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION

In Honor of the New Belgian Consular Agent.

A brillirnt reception was tendered last evening by about a hundred representative Frenchmen and Belgians to Charles Raskin, editor of Le Progrés and the newly appointed consular agent of Belgium. The gathering took place at the Cosmpolitan restaurant, and was a great success in every particular. A fine banquet was vanquished, champagne flowed like water, the speeches were legion and cordial, and enthusiasm ran high. It was an occasion which all the participants will always remember.

ROZELLE.

The Scrub and Vitriol Fiend Goes to San Quentin.

Rozelle, the vitriol fiend, was before Judge Gardiner yesterday on application for a stay of proceedings. This was denied by the Judge, and, as it was his last chance, he will now have to go to the penitentiary, where he will remain, at least until his appeal to the Supreme Court is decided. He will leave for San Quentin by the noon train today, in company with Gormley, the rape fiend. His sentence is nine years imprisonment, and it is more than likely that he will remain the full time. The second trial of Mrs. Rozelle will commence December 5th.

Slowly Climbing.

Officer Wright, of the Humane Society, who has interested himself in raising money by subscription for the purpose of rewarding the captors of Tom Gormley, has succeeded in getting together $375. He will continue the work tomorrow. The officers expended about $500 out of their own pockets.

Sent to Jail.

Thomas Best, who is accused of selling whisky to Indians, was examined by United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday and held for trial, with bail fixed at $1000, which he failed to give, and was sent to the County Jail.

A Special Party.

A very special party will start northward [illegible]

Tuesday Constable Sam Gonzales, the sage hood, in charge, and Deputy Sheriff Johnnie Malone in command of W. F. Rozelle, the vitriol fiend. Both prisoners are of the vilest character and are desperate, and every precaution will be taken to prevent their escaping. Both will have their legs heavily ironed, and will have the best handcuffs on their wrists. They understand, too, that the least effort at a break will mean death.

PERSONAL NEWS.

J. B. Lankershim went north yesterday.

Dan McFarland went north by rail yesterday.

T. E. Scantlin got back yesterday from a trip to Chicago and other eastern points.

John L. Truslow returns tomorrow to duty as agent of the Santa Fé route at Santa Barbara.

Frank Jaynes of the Western Union Telegraph Company went north by rail yesterday.

Ex-Mayor E. P. Spence and family are back from their European tour. All are in excellent health.

Detective Len Harris of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the oldest officer on the coast in point of service, and one of the sharpest, went north last night.

Herman Silver, the secretary and treasurer of the California Central Railway, came in from San Bernardino yesterday to pass Sunday with his family.

R. S. Yerkes, an old-time and respected citizen of Little Rock, Ark., has come to this city to abide permanently. He was foreman thirty years ago of the Little Rock Democrat, later commanded a steamer, and, still more recently, was Police Judge of Little Rock.

BRIEFS.

City taxes become delinquent tomorrow at 6 p.m.

Several probate cases were decided by Judge Gardiner yesterday.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad overland train was six hours late yesterday.

The Historical Society of Southern California meets tomorrow evening in Council Chamber.

Contracts for 1500 front feet of two, three four-story buildings in Pasadena were let last week.

Thirteen carloads of excursionists from the East arrive over the Atlantic and Pacific this noon.

Handsome life-size portraits of Maj. George H. Bonebrake and E. Germain adorn a Spring-street art store window.

Chief Darcy thinks the Allen arrest, at Mojave, on suspicion of being Hattie Woolsteen's pal, is not the man. He has turned him over to the Sheriff.

There are now contracted for in this city, and not yet begun, large buildings (requiring not less than 200,000 brick each), which will require 9,000,000 brick.

Yesterday a young woman named Clara Brenhall, was examined by a commission of lunacy and committed to the Stockton Asylum. She will be sent up today.

In the case of Gless vs. Garnier et al., before Judge O'Melveny yesterday, it was ordered that judgment be given in favor of the plaintiff, and that findings and decree be given accordingly.

The greatest array of base-ball talent ever seen in Los Angeles will be at the grounds today, and the home team ought to make the Philadelphias play good ball to win, as they all have a national reputation.

People's Store.

This week we will try and outdo any previous week of our existence. We will aim to give better values and more of them. Our object is to increase trade and to give the public the right goods at the right prices. Our first attempt will be the greatest and cheapest articles ever heard of. A complete window outfit, consisting of a pair of lace curtains, with a cornice pole complete, and a handsome dado spring roller window shade, fixtures complete, all at $2.00 for the outfit. We will try and describe each article by itself as near as possible, but we fear that we will be unable to do them justice. The lace curtains are taped edge, ecru in color, new in pattern and handsome in appearance; with the curtains a cornice with ten rings, in either ebony or oak, nicely polished and fit for any parlor; the window shade is made of dado cloth with illuminated tinsel painting and patent spring rollers. The same articles could not be purchased at regular prices for less than $5.

Next on the list is a line of six-button, black or colored, real kid gloves at 89c a pair. We have had them displayed for the past several days in our windows and have been the wonder and astonishment of passers-by. We are unable to do them justice on paper and it requires personal inspection to judge their value. All we can say is, that our retail price at any other time is $1.50 a pair—every pair marked on the inside so that you see for yourselves.

A grand special for tomorrow is a line of children's cashmere cloaks at $1.98 each, comprising in color, blue, white, cream, beige and cardinal, with neat embroidered collar pleated the entire length, and marked down for this sale from $2.50.

In our dress goods department we offer a line of camel's hair suiting at 25c a yard, double fold, 38 inches wide, and reduced from 40c for this sale.

We aim to make this a great dress goods sale day, and we offer a line of imported French tricots at 95c. The figure at which we make these specials may seem high, but the quality when seen will more than balance the figures. It is seldom that this class of goods is placed upon any counter, as most of this class of goods are American makes, and are much inferior in quality as well as shades. We guarantee that this same goods is sold all over at $1.50 a yard. Those who desire a fine dress will do well to call tomorrow.

We also offer a line of small plaid dress goods at 49c a yard, the latest style and colors, all solid plaids and ½ inch in size, and reduced from 75c for tomorrow.

A line of gray dress goods, 10c a yard, woolfilling shear in appearance, and reduced from 20c.

Our domestic department will not be outdone by any other, and consequently have several rare and rich bargains.

Our first is a line of apron check blue or brown ginghams at 6½c a yard. The quality which we offer is the best made, warranted to wash, and reduced from 10c a yard for tomorrow.

Our second is a line of extra heavy and extra large Marseilles pattern bed spreads at 95c each. We were unable to display these spreads in our window for lack of space for if we had we fear that the jam and cram for them would have been unmanageable. They have been pronounced by all who have seen them one of the biggest bargains they ever laid their eyes on at $1.25 each.

Our third and last is a Turkey-red table cover at 95c each. They are two yards long and almost as wide; also warranted to wash, novel in design and a bargain at $1.50.

A two-inch wide, gray or black, fur at 19c a yard. Used extensively at present for trimming and neckwear and reduced from 35c.

A heavy black boucle Jersey 98c each; reduced for tomorrow from $1.50.

Our underwear department will speak for itself. Our specials in this department excel all others we have ever made known. Our list will comprise a number of articles, all at under the one price of 25c each.

Ladies' muslin chemise, neat trimmed and well made, at 25c; reduced from 40c.

Ladies' muslin corset covers, trimmed with embroidery, all sizes, 25c; reduced from 40c.

Ladies' muslin drawers, trimmed with lace edging, 25c; reduced from 40c.

Infant's muslin slips, neatly trimmed and well made, 25c; reduced from 35c.

Children's corset waists, made of corset jean, 25c; reduced from 35c.

Ladies' five-row bed-spring bustle, 25c; reduced from 35c.

The last, but not least, a good firm corset in large sizes, at 25c each. This corset is full bone, perfect fitting and reduced from 65c for tomorrow.

Something neat, ornamental and useful; ferns' large-size colored silk handkerchiefs, at 25c each; bear in mind, this is a silk handkerchief, not a linen handkerchief, as the price would surely indicate; the designs are entirely new, having just arrived from China, and the same would cost you elsewhere 75c.

A real German-silver thimble tomorrow can be bought on special sale at 5c each; we sell for a bargain at 10c.

Cloth-covered corset steels, 5c a pair; made special tomorrow from 10c.

Red marking cotton, 5c a dozen; the biggest bargain known; reduced for tomorrow from 15c.

Youths' suspenders 10c a pair; reduced from 20c.

Men's 4-ply linen collars, standing or lay-down, 10c each; reduced from 15c.

Men's gray mixed merino undershirts, extra heavy, just the thing for this season of the year, 39½c each; reduced from 50c.

Men's solid-colored seamless socks, 10c a pair; reduced from 20c.

Peoples' Store. Monday, November 7, 1887.

A good opportunity is offered of purchasing at a bargain a desirable house and lot in Pasadena, near the Raymond Hotel on Fair Oaks avenue, entirely new, seven rooms, all modern improvements, water, etc.; $3500, one-half cash, six and twelve months. Discount for all cash. Inquire at office of D. McFarland, 25 West First street, Los Angeles.

"He Is Well Fed That Is Well Satisfied."

Everybody is well satisfied with Crown flour.

Mattress lost, $20; [illegible]

Auction.

Real Estate Auction.

At auction, in Pomona, Hunt's subdivision of lot 6, block 26, on the Pomona Heights street car line.

Forty four large, beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

This is a beautiful tract, right in the best settled and improved part of Pomona, the best-watered city in California, having an abundant supply of either mountain or artesian water. Free irrigating water with each lot was piped to the ground years ago, and is ready for immediate use. Only one block from street-car line, and four blocks from primary public school building. Purchasers of lots coming by rail from any point within Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties will have their railroad fare paid both ways. Free carriages to and from the grounds.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent of the purchase price cash in hand on sale of each lot; balance of one-third within ten days; balance two-thirds in six and 12 months at 10 per cent. interest.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp, Monday, Nov. 7, 1887. AMBROSE & WESTERMAN.

C. D. AMBROSE, Auctioneer.

Ensenada Excursions.

The excursion for Lower California and Mexico will leave here on Tuesday evening. Parties desiring to visit San Diego can do so by stopping over in San Diego until Wednesday evening, when the steamer will leave for Lower California. Or they can leave here Wednesday morning and still catch the steamer. It will touch at Ensenada, San Corales and Punto Banda. The steamer will remain one day in Ensenada, which gives ample opportunity to visit the places named, and will then leave Ensenada for San Quintin, which is but a new town and has the most beautiful natural harbor on the Pacific Coast.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of visiting that beautiful country with a view to purchase lands, will please apply at the office of Adams, Son & Company, No. 75 Spring street, who will give any information they possess as to the country, rates of excursion, etc. Capt. Frank E. Adams, who is well acquainted with that country, will in person accompany the excursionists and see to their interests.

Look.

Government land to be had in Los Angeles county. For further particulars apply to "Easy Terms," Times office.

"The Long and the Short of It"

Is no other compares with Crown flour. Ask your grocer for it and try it.

Go to the New Denison for dinner.

To Let.

To Let—Rooms.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE NICE rooms in new house; new furniture; suitable for light housekeeping; ready Monday. M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 South Main st.

TO LET—FINELY FURNISHED rooms; also 2 houses, 5 furnished rooms, a nice place for a family. Inquire at HANVILLE, FORD & CO., 15½ S. Spring st.

TO LET—3 LARGE FRONT UNFURnished rooms at cor. Eleventh and D sts.; take Electric cars; rent cheap; three blocks north of Pico.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms and privilege of light housekeeping. 512 Beaudry ave., cor. Temple st. T. GORDON.

TO LET—2 NICELY-FURNISHED house-keeping rooms, in private family. No. 391 Flower st., near 8th th; terms reasonable.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms in private family. No. 391 Flower st., near Sixth. Terms reasonable.

TO LET—FRONT NICELY FURnished rooms, to gentlemen only. HUMPHREY & RIGGIN, No. 20 S. Spring st.

TO LET—2 UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms for housekeeping, corner Williams and E. Twelfth sts., two blocks from Main.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, A COMfortably, newly-furnished room; permanent, and references, 313 S. Olive st.

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, corner Bloom and Chavez st., near Southern Pacific depot and restaurant.

TO LET—3 NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife. Address C No. 64, Times office.

TO LET—THREE LARGE UNFURnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply No. 19 Myrtle ave.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FIRSTfloor front room, with bath, at 943 S. Hill st., to one or two gentlemen.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED, sunny front room. Inquire at 517 Olive st., third house from Sixth.

TO LET—PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS, en suite or single, furnished at the Glenwood, 117 New High st.

TO LET—ONE LARGE, FRONT newly-furnished room for 1 or 2 gentlemen, 139 N. Hope st.

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished; new house; bath. 811 Downey ave.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms; suitable for housekeeping; No. 8 Diamond st.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, AT 718 TEMple st; furniture for sale; complete for housekeeping.

TO LET—A SUNNY FRONT ROOM, furnished, to one or two gentlemen. 927 S. Olive st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, for light housekeeping, 116 W. Pico st.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, single or en suite. 44 Buena Vista street.

TO LET—117 S. HILL ST., ELEGANTly furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suite.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, one side room and barn. Call at 316 S. Grand ave.

TO LET—2 ROOMS, 537 BEAUDRY ave., near Temple; furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—217 W. SECOND ST., FURnished rooms, en suite or single; new house.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED front room for two or three. 14 S. Hill st.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM on ground floor, 116 West Pico st.

TO LET—A SUNNY FRONT ROOM, furnished. 235 S. Olive st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 140 S. Fort st., near Third.

TO LET—231 BUNKER HILL AVE., two furnished rooms.

TO LET—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS at 245 S. Pearl st.

TO LET—ONE FURNISHED ROOM at 710 S. Fort st.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 159 S. Spring st.

To Let—Houses.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS and bath; completely furnished; can give a year's lease; situated on Pico st., a few blocks from Figueroa st. Address postoffice box 122.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT EIGHT-ROOM house between Fifth and Sixth, on Main st.; all modern improvements; rent $50; furniture for sale. Apply to owner, 120 Commercial st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF THREE ROOMS and pantry, desirably located, at Long Beach; $10 per month. Address D. S. BURSON, Pasadena.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE FIVE rooms; beautiful home; cheap rent to right party. S. VERCH, room 80, Temple block.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; furniture for sale; low rent and long lease if desired. 224 S. Hill st.

TO LET—28-ROOM LODGING HOUSE; two years' lease. STANTON & CO., No. 12 S. Fort st.

TO LET—11-ROOM UNFURNISHED house. STANTON & CO., No. 12 S. Fort st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, AND furniture for sale, 126 Olive and Third sts.

To Let—Miscellaneous.

TO LET—OFFICES AND DESK-ROOM, finely fitted up, at 218 S. Fort st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—MISS JULIA M. McAvoy late of Chicago has opened ladies' and children's hair-cutting, dressing and shampooing parlors at 149 S. Spring st., rooms 12, 13 and 14; will have a full line of hair goods and toilet articles.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE SOME OF the most desirable residence property situated upon Adams st. and Vermont ave. Our prices are low and terms most reasonable. J. S. STOWE & CO., 111 W. First st.

PERSONAL—FOR FIRST-CLASS UPholstering and furniture repairing go to WENDEBOTH & SHAW, corner Fourth and Fort. New and second-hand goods bought, sold and exchanged.

Money To Loan.

$500,000—TO LOAN, LOWEST rates; money to loan on short notice. S. G. LUNT, 29 W. First st., Los Angeles Land Bureau.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT for short terms on good collateral. BYRAM & POINDEXTER, 27 West First st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500 DOWN TO [illegible] OSBORNE & CRAWFORD, Room 12, [illegible]

Wanted—Help.

WANTED—SECOND COOK FOR A ranch, short drive, $25; butler and wife, $60; man and wife, ranch, $40; 2 farmers, $26 and board; man and wife, ranch, $40 and board; man and wife, ranch, $40 and board; good man on ranch, $25 a week and room; man who can cut and trim hedges on a ranch, $26; room and board and steady work; second cook, $40 and room; laundry washer, $20 room and board; harness cleaner, $20, room and board; laundry washer, $20 room and board; man as conductor, $60 and board; man and wife on a ranch, $60 room and board; stairbuilder; painter; plumber, $4.50; 4 milkers, $30; 3 hostlers, $25, board and room; 2 farmers, $30 board and room; 2 clothing salesmen, from $40 to $100 month, apply early; must be experienced; good mattress-maker; dishwasher, $5 a week; first cook, $60; 2d cook, $12 a week; 2d cook, $25; dishwasher, $20 and room; 10 men as waiters in a country hotel, $30 and room; plumber, $4.50 a day; cook for country place, $45 and room, fare paid; night cook, $5 a week and room; good fair cook, $10 a week and room; an apprentice gardener; boy on a ranch; man as canvasser, $100 a month; laundry-washer, $75 a month; harness-cleaner.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT—75 girl waiters at $5, $6 and $10 a week and $25, $27 and $30 a month, room and board, in hotel, restaurant, boarding house and private families in the city and country; 12 nurse girls at $12, $15, $20 and $25 a month, in and out of the city, very nice places; 7 women cooks, $7, $8, $9 and $30 a week, in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and private families in the city and country; 3 women to wash towels, napkins, etc., at $20, $25 and $30 a month, room and board; 10 women for housework in the city and country, in families of from 2 to 10 persons, at $20, $25, $30 and $35 a month, room and board; 8 women and girls as dishwashers in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and private families in and out of the city; chambermaid, $30 and room; second girl; waitress, $30 a month and board; girl for laundry, $20 a week; woman as nurse, $20, room and board, steady work. No registration fee charged. No money retained unless situation is accepted by the applicant. Square dealing guaranteed. MARTIN & CO., 23 W. Second st., between Main and Spring. Telephone 388. Call and leave your address free of charge.

WANTED—MOORE, SHEEHAN & CO., Employment and Information Agents, laborers, teamsters, gardeners, ranchmen, coachmen, carpenters, millmen, brick and stone masons, cooks, waiters, dish-washers, laundry-men, clerks, canvassers, book-keepers, agents, solicitors, etc. LADIES—Book-keepers, clerks, sales-ladies, companions, governess, housekeepers, cooks, waiters, laundress, chambermaids, etc. Office, 133½ S. Spring st. Telephone No. 764.

WANTED — SALESMEN, BAKERS, carpenters, solicitors for grocery store and others for all kinds of work; good pay. E. LITTENGER'S, established 1880. Also 50 girls of all kinds. Next door to Steward's dry goods store. Also 11 boys at 134½ N. Spring st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO salesman; a liberal salary and permanent position to the right man; references as to character and ability required. F. W. HURNDALL, Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR ranch work. Man must understand handling horses, and wife to do the cooking for 5 or 6 persons. Address A. N., P. O. box 60, Los Angeles.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to deliver and handle a Los Angeles morning paper at San Bernardino. Apply at St. Charles Hotel, San Bernardino, Wednesday, November 9th.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS LADY and gentleman solicitors for good paying business. Apply Monday forenoon, REBATE ALLIANCE, 118 West First st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CARrier to take full charge "Times" route in Riverside. Apply Wells, Fargo express office, Riverside, Tuesday, November 8th.

WANTED—2 BOYS WITH HORSES to carry Times in Pasadena; papers will be sent to Pasadena. Apply Times office between 9 and 10 or 4 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, STRICTly first-class waiter or waitress to work from 12 to 1 o'clock. Wages $1 and car fare. 501 Downey ave., E. Los Angeles.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and fitter; good wages. For further particulars inquire at 23 S. Spring st. MISS E. NEUBAUER.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS, SECOND girl, women to wash by the week, table girls; best wages. MRS. C. W. DOW, 15 Downey block.

WANTED—AT McLEAN'S DECORative Plaster Works, an intelligent boy between the age of 16 or 17, to learn the trade.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER. APply at Kerckhoff Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, corner Macy and Alameda sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHing salesman, salary $125 a month. Address, with references, C 71, Times office.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER FOR correspondence and general office work. Address D. S. & CO., box 501, city.

WANTED—GIRLS AT DRESSMAKing; none but skilled workers. MISS SEYMOUR, 442 West Second st.

WANTED — CARRIER FOR HORSE route on this paper. Apply between 5 and 6 o'clock, Times office.

WANTED—CARRIER FOR A FOOT route on this paper. Apply between 5 and 6 o'clock, Times office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS SALESlady and first-class machine operator. Address P. O. box 1161.

WANTED—MRS. E. A. FROST, dressmaker, has taken rooms at 128 S. Olive st.; apprentice wanted.

WANTED—SUBSTITUTE CARriers. Apply at once to the Postmaster. References required.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN dentistry. ADAMS BROS., 238 S. Spring st. No boys need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON to take care of an infant; good wages. Inquire at 318 S. Fort st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. For particulars apply at 541 South Fort, corner Seventh.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; no cooking. Apply at 123 S. Hill st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRSTclass waist trimmers wanted. 44 Buenavista st.

WANTED — A DRESSMAKER'S APprentice and skirt hand at 218 Temple st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO WORK BY the day. Call at 411 W. Second st.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR HOUSEwork at 23½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—MESSENGER BOYS. APply Sunset Telephone Co.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS TINNER. Apply No. 2 Cella st.

DEWEY'S FINE PHOTOS, 41 S. MAIN.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—SITUATION — A DRESSmaker of years' experience wants work with a dressmaker or in a family; can cut and fit by system; drapes artistically; competent to take charge of business. Address, with requirements and terms, MRS. M., 82 Hanover st., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY desires position as housekeeper for widower, or will take position as housekeeper of hotel. References exchanged. Address CHAMBERS, Box 1, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman and wife; would like a situation the man as man-of-all-work and the wife as general servant. Address 33 Vine st., Los Angeles. MR. SWAIN.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; just arrived from Boston; place in private family; man as coachman and general work; wife for general work or light cooking. KILEY, 541 S. Spring st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN with good references wishes a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to the country. Address C 68, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A LADY with a boy five years old in a good, respectable family; no choice in work; is a good seamstress; permanent; no salt parties. C 66, Times office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOman, place as housekeeper and companion in a well conducted home; will leave the city if desired. K. M. W., Times office.

WANTED—DAY OR NIGHT NURSing, by a competent lady's nurse from San Francisco. References given. Address or call at 230 S. Olive st., Los Angeles.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CLERK; have had 6 years experience in dry goods and boots and shoes; can give the best of references. Address C 62, Times office.

WANTED—WET NURSE—A YOUNG married lady that newly lost her own baby, wants to go out as wet nurse; best of references. Address C 67 Times office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A GERman widow of refinement, age 33, desires a position as housekeeper for a widower. Please address C 56, Times office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKkeeper, salesman or private secretary, by a young man; strictly temperate. Address C 45, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cutter, lately from New York; references. Address R. M., Garvanza, Los Angeles co.

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG lady as stenographer and type-writer. Good references. Address P.O. Box 1708 Los Angeles.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MAN of long experience as bartender; reference given. Address 922 Earle st., E. L. A.

WANTED—EXPERT BOOK-KEEPER and accountant, highly recommended, wants a position. Apply C 63, Times office.

WANTED—A POSITION AT ONCE, by expert lady stenographer and typewriter. Address C 58, Times office.

WANTED — SITUATION BY A REspectable lady as housekeeper in small family. Call at No. 614 S. Main st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass female cook in a private boarding-house. Address C 65, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY CLOTHing pedler just arrived from New York. Address C 66, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHman by a good horseman. Address C 64, care of Times office.

GET YOUR PHOTOS AT DEWEY'S.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

W. W. WIDNEY, REAL ESTATE and Insurance, 4 West First street. Will buy, sell or exchange property of any kind. If you have property which you wish to sell, leave it with us. Parties living out of the city for sale.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING REAL estate to sell, and those desiring to buy will receive prompt attention at 128 S. Spring st. FRANCISCO & MAGREW.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH board, in private family, for man, wife and child; terms must be reasonable. Address, immediately, giving full particulars, F. T. WAY, P. O.

WANTED—FAMILY OF 4 ADULTS want 4 to 8 room house near town or on car line; furnished or not; state price. C 59, Times office.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM FOR man and wife, within 2 miles of postoffice; permanent if suitable. C 69, Times office.

Wanted—Partner

WANTED—A PARTNER DESIRED in the theatrical business. Tivoli order. The advertiser has leased a hall on Spring st., within 3 minutes' walk from the courthouse; seating capacity 250; bar privilege will pay the rent; only persons meaning business need apply. Address F. D., Times office.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS IN SOUTHERN California for a Christmas article; a few live persons only wanted. Address C 44, Times office.

SEE DEWEY'S PHOTOS BEFORE ORdering; 41 S. Main.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MISS TILLIE HACKENson will open a Swedish Employment Office at 133½ S. Spring st., on the 1st day of November. Will try to do well by everybody, and furnish the best of help of all kinds; Scandinavians a specialty; hopes to have her friends call on her.

WANTED—MOORE, SHEEHAN & CO., Employment and Information Agents; houses and rooms rented; orders for help filled promptly; situations furnished all; gentlemen's private waiting-room for ladies. Office, 133½ S. Spring st. Telephone No. 764.

WANTED—A LIST OF THE PROPerty you have at or near Burbank. Burbank Land Bureau. PERKINS & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BUSIness; no night work. Address with full particulars, P. O. box 1139, City.

WANTED—CHILDREN TO BOARD and care for. Apply at employment office, room 17, No. 32 S. Spring st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3000 TO $10,000 on land in country worth four times amount. P. O. box 1291.

WANTED—BIDS FOR A LARGE LOT of sidewalk work. JOUETT ALLIN, 114 W. First st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A GOOD lot for horse and buggy. Call at 270 S. Spring st.

Business Opportunities.

NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON THIS PAper for sale to only experienced carrier. Address or apply TIMES-MIRROR CO.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSES FROM 6 to 40 rooms, with leases.

Grocery store; long lease, good location, low rent, $2000; a good business and great bargain.

A butcher business, with teams, wagons and all pertaining to a first-class trade; location unsurpassed; cause for selling, sickness; a bargain at $2000.

Also a good cigar store, doing $35 a day, $1100.

M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 South Main st.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale for $1000; is clearing now $100 per month, and is increasing daily. There is also $600 worth of stock and fixtures pertaining to the business which goes with the sale. Any one that means business will be given an opportunity to investigate thoroughly before purchasing. No former experience needed. Call or address No. 220 N. Main st., room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST BATHING resort of swimming and hot sea baths; must be sold on account of the early departure to Europe of the present proprietors; price $700; the place clears $500 per month the year round; located in the city of San Diego, Cal. Address P. O. box No. 1297.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A MAN WITH $2000 to $3000 to buy an interest in a manufacturing business will pay 100 per cent. Address 44½ S. Spring st., T. C. WAYFIELD, at rooms 10 and 11, H. Gaynor Stowell's architect office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE IN connection with restaurant and barroom; well paying; 40 steady boarders; will take partner on account of other business. Address PARTNER, box 1907, Los Angeles City.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—RIGHT TO manufacture and sell in this county a No. 1 windmill; or will furnish mills at bottom prices. Address C No. 61, Times office.

BUSINESS CHANCE—$250 WILL BUY a business that pays from $10 to $30 a day; the best bargain in the city; no experience necessary; 123½ South Spring st.

FOR SALE—DRESSMAKING ESTABlishment, centrally located; finest custom; must sell on account of illness; liberal terms. Call or address 133 Pacheco st.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, WITH STOCK, horse and wagon, and everything necessary to the business. Address VIENNA BAKERY, Santa Barbara, Cal.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, IN GOOD location, with long lease; clear profit, $300 to $350 per month; price $1500. Address C 58, Times office.

YOUNG MAN WITH $500 TO INVEST in business paying $400 a month cash. Call at room 18, Santoua block, Upper Main st., 10 to 12 a.m.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; MAKING money; will be sold at a bargain; good reason for selling. No. 10 N. Fort st.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A good fire insurance agency. Apply to J. C. WILLMON, 11 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—PATTERNS AND STAMPing outfit; business suitable for a lady. Address C 70, Times office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT ON MAIN st., nets $200 per month. STANTON & CO., No. 12 S. Fort st.

For Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR country property, 20 acres of choice prairie land in Clay county, Iowa; price, $12.50 per acre; will pay some cash difference on a trade. Apply to FRED M. SMITH, Times office.

FOR EXCHANGE; MILLINERY goods or city lot for horse and buggy, or furniture. 314 N. Main, room 10.

Unclassified.

HOUSES.

PARTIES INTENDING TO BUILD OR BUY A HOUSE.

Are respectfully invited to call upon Messrs. WALTON & JOHNSON, NO. 6 W. SECOND ST., and inspect their plans and estimates for residences of all styles and sizes. These gentlemen have had 25 years' experience as architects and builders, and have within the past five months erected about 60 houses in this city of from four to twenty-four rooms, and they guarantee to do quicker, better and cheaper work than can be obtained elsewhere. This is no idle boast; they are prepared to demonstrate this claim by facts and figures that cannot be disputed. Remember the place, No. 6 W. Second st.

$2000—PARTNER WANTED TO join advertiser in starting dry goods and gents' furnishing goods store in a flourishing new town near Los Angeles; fine opening; call early at 25 E. Second st., City.

SKALPERS! R. J. PRYKE & CO., 219 N. Main st.; members American Ticket-brokers' Association. Railroad tickets bought, sold and exchanged; 20 to 50 per ct. saved by buying from them.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND others.—Good help of all kinds furnished on short notice, free of charge. Apply to BENNETT & KEITH, Employment Office, 18 S. Los Angeles st.

DINE AT THE EAGLE RESTAURANT today, corner Third and Main sts.; roast chicken dinner, 25 cents; good coffee a specialty. Don't forget the corner, Main and Third sts.

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PART II.
Pages 9 to 16.

The Los Angeles Times.

Sunday

SIXTH YEAR. Vol. XII. No. 157. LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1887.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE: {Single Copies 5 Cents. By the Week, 25 Cents.

Dry Goods.

REMEMBER!

B. F. COULTER'S

Is the Place to Buy

Dress Goods,
Wraps.
Choice Stock,
Low Prices.

Corner Spring and Second Streets.

Real Estate.

MINNEAPOLIS!

This New Townsite!

Beautifully located on line of Southern Pacific Railroad, four miles north of Los Angeles,

Will be Placed on the Market, Thursday, November 10,

—AT THE OFFICE OF—

BEN E. WARD, NO. 4 COURT ST.

The Price of Lots Will Range from $300 to $450.

TERMS OF SALE — One-third cash, one-third in six months, one-third in one year.

This winter will be a repetition of last. Outside property will advance rapidly, and those who buy now at bedrock prices will not only reap the benefit of all improvements that go to enhance values, but will get full advantage of owners' advances which will occur from time to time during the winter.

We start this new town off with the following advantages:

☞It is only four miles from the city.

☞The Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the tract, and depot and side tracks will be built at once.

☞The Los Angeles and Glendale Motor Railroad, now about completed, runs within 600 feet of this townsite.

☞The Pasadena Boulevard, now an assured fact, is laid out immediately through the center of the tract.

☞The San Fernando County Road runs along the north line.

There is no finer valley in Southern California. Abundance of water, good mountain air. Parties desiring cheap suburban homes, with rapid and frequent communication with the city, cannot do better than to buy here. Thousands of people will be here this fall seeking homes, and will overflow to outside points for lack of accommodations. Remember how outside property advanced last winter and profit by the experience. Buy early.

BEN E. WARD,

General Agent, 4 Court Street, Los Angeles.

Broad Acres

McCoye's Addition to the town of Broad Acres.

Lots 50x160, only $100, in monthly payments of $1(per month without interest.

FRANK McCOYE,
23 North Spring Street,
LOS ANGELES, - - - - - - - - - - CALIFORNIA.

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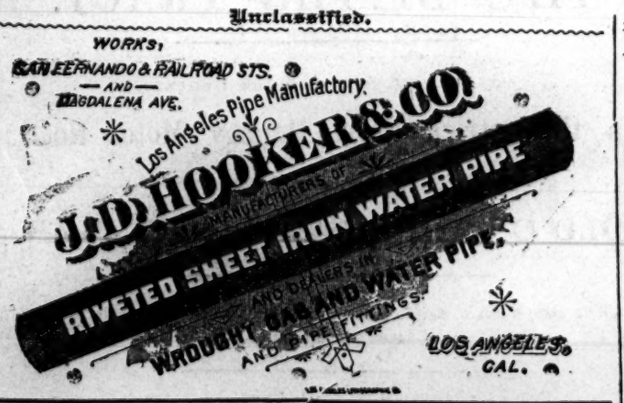

Art Store.

E. E. KUGEMANN J. E. FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN : & : KUGEMANN,

ARBITERS OF ART,

29, 29, 29, South Spring Street, 29, 29, 29,

Announce their immense importation of

RARE ETCHINGS, FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, REALISTIC PHOTOGRAVURES,
EUROPEAN OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
RENOWNED OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS AND WATER COLORS.
ARTISTIC FRAMING, ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Everything pertaining to art, at

THE ART STORE.

29, 29, 29, South Spring Street, 29, 29, 29.

☞German and Spanish speaking clerks present.

Real Estate.

For Sale!

CHOICE BARGAINS.

$1150—Lot on Bichel street, near street cars.
$1200—Lot in Sunset tract; fine.
$2000—Lot on Main street, near Jefferson.
$1500—Lot in Alcantara Grove tract.
$3500—Lot on Main, in Montague tract.
$3000—Lot in Angeleno Heights.
$7500—100 ft. corner on Main st.; cheap.
$1800—Per acre, in Vernon; 10 acres.
$6000—For 33 acres in Compton; good house; well improved.
$300 to $600—Lots in Burbank, near hotel.
$2500—Lots in Bliss tract, near depot.
$1250—Lot on Workman, near Downey ave.
$6000—For 100 feet on Main, near Jefferson; 6-room house, good condition; well, windmill and tank; fruit and flowers.
Only few lots left in Minnehaha Grove tract.
10 acres in Downey; all fenced; 5 acres vineyard, 1 acre alfalfa, 4 acres variety of fruit; 6-room house, well and tank, stable, chicken-house and corral, cow and calf, 200 hens, wagon, plows, drag, etc., etc.; plenty of water; a fine home; cheap.
Desirable property in city and country.
We have some fine bargains.

—CALL ON—

Lamb, Tubbs & Averill,

16 South Spring Street.

SAN DIEGO.

—THE—

Soldiers' Home Tract!

OF GRANTVILLE.

Every loyal man and woman should have an interest in the first G. A. R. Soldiers' Home.

One-third the proceeds of the sales to be devoted to the building of a VETERANS' HOME under the patronage of the National Encampment G. A. R.

LOTS $100 EACH.

$25 cash, $25 in 4 months, $25 in 8 months, $25 in 12 months. No interest.

Agents wanted in every town in California. Grand Army men preferred.

W. H. HOLABIRD & CO.,

MANAGERS,

San Diego, : : : : : : California.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP HOMES!

$5000—Pretty cottage of six nice rooms, bath, pantry, closets, etc., on the best side of good street, near Grand avenue. It is a good bargain. Terms reasonable.
$4000—A handsome cottage of six rooms, bath, pantry, etc.; two lots with nice shrubbery, lawn and flowers; cement walks; splendid well, windmill and tank; on best side of street; close in; come and see it.
$7000—Two-story house of 8 rooms, hall, bath, pantry, etc.; sliding doors and grate and mantel; good neighborhood and a bargain; terms easy.
$2500—Cottage of 6 rooms on the hills, near to Temple-street car line.
$3500—House of 6 rooms on clean side of Lincoln street; very nice lot; terms easy.
$4500—Cottage of 5 rooms on the best side of a nice street; shrubbery, grass, hedge, etc.; near to double-track car line; a very nice and cheap home.
$600—Beautiful lot just off Vermont ave.
Houses rented. Taxes attended to. Houses wanted. Money to loan and money wanted.
GRIFFIN & GREEN,
113 West First street.

SEABRIGHT!

—BEING—

The Cerritos Addition to Long Beach.

The proprietors offer, for a short time only, lots in this most desirable townsite, in even blocks, at

$50 FOR INSIDE LOTS,
$75 FOR CORNERS,
$300 FOR ONE-ACRE PLOTS,
$250 PER ACRE FOR FIVE-ACRE PLOTS.

The climate of Seabright is unsurpassed, the soil being exceedingly fertile, and is in full view of the ocean, being a sterling investment for those desiring homes.

For further particulars apply to

F. CHESTER, Sec'y,
112 W. First St.

Ho! For San Jacinto!

Parties desirous of visiting the beautiful San Jacinto Valley for the purpose of buying lands for homes or speculation can save from three to five dollars of expense by calling on us. Our agent, MR. M. E. WALKER, will accompany parties to San Jacinto and return, leaving this city every Sunday morning at 8:30 and returning the following Tuesday.

Be sure and call on us.

GILBERT & ESTUDILLO,

104 N. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Medical.

CONSUMPTION!

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

CATARRH,

And other diseases of the organs of respiration, treated by the

ANERAL-BROCA SYSTEM OF MEDICAL INHALATION,

AND GENERAL TREATMENT.

The undersigned makes no charge for consultation and examination. By consulting the doctor you are obtaining, without cost, a medical diagnosis of your condition, based on the most extensive experience in the successful treatment and cure of hundreds of similar cases when all the ordinary methods had failed to bring relief to the sufferer. You will then be under no obligation whatever to place your case in his hands unless you consider that it is to your best interests to do so, and of this you will be better able to judge after you have seen him and got his opinion.

W. N. DAVIS, M.D.,
454 N. SPRING ST., Los Angeles, Cal.
Over People's Store.

SCIENCE AT PASADENA.

THE YOUNG CITY'S ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Rust, Arnold, Carr and Conger Collections — Remarkable Crinoids—Progress in a Progressive Town.

PASADENA, Oct. 31.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Some months ago a number of Pasadenians, among them Hon. Delos Arnold, H. N. Rust, C. H. Converse, Rev. D. H. Browne, Drs. Grinnell and Radebaugh, Hon. T. C. Hopkins, Rev. E. L. Conger, Rev. N. M. Cornelius, James Campbell, Hon. Abbot Kinney, W. L. Vail, Dr. Van Slyck, H. J. Holmes, Hon. H. H. Markham and several others, organized and became charter members of a society to be known as the Pasadena Academy of Sciences, having for its object the dissemination of information regarding scientific facts appertaining particularly to this section. It was found that among the residents of the town there were a number of gentlemen interested in the several branches of science, and as they also had fine collections, some concerted method of work was thought to be eminently practicable. The society grew upon this basis until this season, when it is preparing to begin its meetings with a membership that tells a remarkable story of the intelligent appreciation of such matters in a community that has seen an unusual and all-absorbing business activity, and which in the natural order of things might have overshadowed a movement in which the popularization of science was the single motive.

The object of the society is similar to that of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, the San Diego Natural History Society, and the Los Angeles Historical Society. To educate the masses, to popularize science, to provide new comers with information regarding our mineral wealth, our forests, the climate, flora, fauna, etc.; the information to be conveyed by means of papers read by members and published in the bulletin of the society, and by collections of woods, metals, ores, animals, etc., exhibited in the museum rooms of the society, which shall be free to the public. It is also proposed to have lectures given at certain times under the auspices of the society, on scientific subjects, either by resident members or visiting scientists who may be caught on the wing. As such a society is to be found in every cultivated community the movement found immediate acceptance among the people, and by the first of the ensuing year Pasadena will be able to exhibit to visitors one of the most valuable collections west of the Rocky Mountains, and one which will not only be a pleasure to look upon, but valuable as an educator.

The society organized last spring, and before the adjournment over the summer season, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. Delos Arnold; vice-president, H. N. Rust; recording secretary, W. L. Vail; treasurer, C. H. Converse; librarian, Rev. John D. H. Browne. The business and general management of the society is in the hands of a board of trustees, composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Delos Arnold, C. F. Holder, H. N. Rust, C. H. Converse and F. L. Roehrig. Committee on publications: Dr. Fordyce Grinnell, Rev. N. E. Cornelius, Hon. C. T. Hopkins, D. D. Van Slyck, M.D., and W. L. Vail. Curators, archæology: H. N. Rust; forestry, Hon. Abbot Kinney; geology and palæontology, Hon. Delos Arnold; zoology, C. F. Holder; history, W. L. Vail; climatology, J. M. Radebaugh, M.D.; mineralogy, O. H. Conger, M.D. With this organization and the cooperation of a large membership made up of the cultivated and thinking residents of the community, many good results are possible, and every town in Southern California should emulate Pasadena in the formation of some such society. It is one of the unwritten laws of humanity that the man or woman who by chance or circumstances has had great advantages for mental culture owes a debt to his or her less fortunate associates, and it is the practical interpretation of this law that gives us the National Academy of Sciences, the Society for the [illegible] in every town and city in the [illegible] world. The educated [illegible] bining to give the [illegible] the benefit of their experience, and it is a universal yet self-benefiting system, productive of grand results.

To the general public the Pasadena museum, whether as an educator or an exhibition of rare and attractive objects, is the most interesting feature, and the object of this paper is to glance at the material which is to institute the nucleus of the collection.

The three principal collections belong to Dr. Ezra Carr, Hon. Delos Arnold and H. N. Rust, the two former gentlemen are eminent geologists, while Mr. Rust is equally well known for his interest in archæology, and the rare and valuable collections he has made to illustrate his theories in the science of his choice. Any one familiar at all with the general features of American geological history, knows that New York State is a remarkably rich field for the collector, as here we find almost every geological horizon represented, with the possible exception of coal, from the Potsdam up to quite recent times. This field there has been most thoroughly worked, and the magnificent volumes published by James Hall, LL.D., the distinguished State geologist of New York, have probably done more for this country than any similar work. Prof. Hall was one of the pioneers in geological work, and the most eminent man of his time, and, curiously enough, better known in Europe than he is in this country. Dr. Carr was for many years associated with Prof. Hall in the great geological surveys, and the collection he now has at Pasadena was made partly at this time, and its value can only be appreciated by those who are familiar with the subject. The collection covers the entire geological horizons as represented in New York State, besides many specimens collected in other fields. Here we may see the rock shells *Terebratulas*, *Sperefers*, *Athyris*, *Lingulas*, and others from the Potsdam sandstone, the period which, if we except the time of the *Eozoon Canadense*, represents the era of the dawn of life. Here are graceful graptolites, delicate celled animals like many growing upon our shores today. Strange crustaceans or trilobites, fossil sponges, shells of great variety and beauty, all imbedded in the solid rock, telling an interesting and graphic story of the early history of the world.

The different periods represented by this collection, I should judge from a very casual examination, are the Potsdam, Trenton, Hudson River, Saliferous, Chazy, Birdseye, Black River, Utica, Oneida, Medina, Clinton, Niagara, Calciferous, Lower Helderberg, Oriskany, Canda-Galli, Scoharie, Upper Helderberg, Marcellus, Hamilton, Genessee, Portage, Chemung, millstone grit, all representing vast eras in the world's history. There are interesting and attractive specimens of brachiopods and trilobites from the Trenton. The latter were three-lobed crabs, somewhat resembling the king crab or limulus of today. About a hundred different species are known. One of the largest is a foot and a half long, while an ally, found in Europe, measured six feet or more in length. The silurian age, which is principally covered by the Carr collection, was the age of invertebrates; in other words, backboned animals were not known, shells or mollusks being the most striking forms. Especially beautiful are the orthoceratites, allies to the manlitus of today. The Carr collection is rich in corals, the delicate, chained halycites being well represented. In a short paper it is impossible to more than hint at these treasures; but its actual money value is great, and when exhibited Pasadena will possess a collection unique upon the coast. The collection of Mr. Arnold is partly zoological and palæontological. The writer is familiar with the various collections in this country representing our western silurian, but in none of the museums, not excepting the Smithsonian and the American Museum of Natural History, New York, are there such fine specimens of crinoids as one may see in the Arnold collection. The magnificent specimens seem more like fine carvings in high relief, and are absolutely perfect, and outside of their scientific worth possess a large money value. The crinoids are allies of the star fishes. Imagine 100 or more button molds piled one upon another, forming a flexible stem from one to two feet long, perch upon the top of this an inverted star fish, and we have the crinoid idea. When living—and several species are known—they resemble lilies on long stems, and the fossil forms are popularly known as stone lilies. Mr. Arnold's crinoids are undoubtedly the finest in the world, and in themselves would make a choice collection for any museum. Aside from these, Mr. Arnold has a general zoological collection, embracing nearly every group of animals, from crustaceans and mollusks from Florida to gorgonias of the Pacific; and, as the specimens have been selected for beauty as well as scientific value, they make a fine show. One could spend days examining the beauties of this collection, and when displayed and arranged its value can be readily estimated.

The Rust collection of antiquities, representing the stone age in America, is well known to the readers of THE TIMES and throughout the country. It embraces the collections of H. N. Rust for many years, and not only well represents the ancient Californians, but is extremely rich in the rare and curious pottery of the mound-builders of the interoceanic region. Mr. Rust has also added many specimens from Mexico. The large specimens, the great mortars and pestles, grinders and other implements, are arranged to good advantage in a large room, and well illustrate the primitive industries of the early people of this country. In smaller cases are the more delicate pieces; fine vases, made hundreds of years ago, arrow-heads and flint spear-heads, in rich stones, and all the strange implements that form the pages in the early history of man. A set of curious heads, modeled in clay, attract attention. One recently exhibited by Mr. Rust at a meeting of the society shows a strangely-contorted face. These are Mexican. In this collection are axes, hammers, clubs, belts, weapons in stone, wood and bone, and implements of every kind, telling the story of America during its early days—before its people had obtained ideas from European nations. The money value of this collection cannot be far from $12,000, and a rapid survey of the various collections in Pasadena, shows that the proposed museum will be enabled to exhibit specimens having a value of over $40,000. Up to the present time no exhibition place has been afforded. A room has been designed in the new public library; but even this would not contain all the collections packed away in Pasadena. It is understood that one of Pasadena's liberal citizens stands ready to provide the society with a room at once which will contain all conveniences, and be absolutely fire-proof, and here in all probability the specimens will be displayed. It is suggested that all specimens and collections shall be taken unconditionally, those for sale, or loan, or simply donated, being exhibited together, subject to the wishes of the owner.

Such an exhibition will be of the greatest practical value, not simply as an educator to young people, but to newcomers, who, in the rooms of such a society, can at a glance see the woods that compose our forests, to insects and mammals injurious to vegetation, to ores from her mining districts, coal, building stone, our birds, our fur-bearing animals, and the rocks that make up the great geological system of the Sierra Madres. In the department of history a fine showing can be made. Mr. Arturo Bandini and many others of the old regime have articles and papers of the greatest possible interest, which would naturally find place here, and ever since the suggestion of the plan offers of collections of all kinds have come to the managers, the only proviso being that a fire-proof building should be provided where the collection would be absolutely safe and free to the public.

KELP.

A Work Bigger Than Any Office.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Now that Brother Watterson has refused on compulsion to hold an office, let all editors follow his example. They can well afford to.

"MIDDIES."

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM REPRESENTATIVE MORROW

To the Secretary of the Navy Relative to Naval Apprentices—A Plan for Securing Trustworthy Seamen for the Navy.

Hon. W. W. Morrow, Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, is making an effort to have the United States naval apprenticeship system extended to California. This is a move in the right direction, and one that does as much credit to the good heart as it does to the good sense of Mr. Morrow. Mr. Morrow has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.—DEAR SIR: The apprentice-training system established under the provisions of section 1417 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and continued under the annual appropriation acts, allowing 750 boys in the navy under instruction, at all times, in addition to the 7500 men enlisted for the general service, was undoubtedly intended to apply to the whole country.

The system, I am informed, has proved itself to be the best means yet devised for securing a class of trustworthy seamen for the naval service, and at the same time it has opened a way to hundreds of boys to a useful and honorable career. But the enlistments as now conducted do not afford an opportunity for boys on the Pacific Coast to enter the service.

With a population of over a million and a half the Pacific Coast, with its hardy, adventurous citizens, and a large number of boys who are in too many cases debarred from adopting mechanical trades for the want, which yet exists, of manufacturing establishments on a large scale, furnishes no men today for the navy except a few in the lowest rates on board ship.

That this condition of affairs would soon be changed and the port of San Francisco be found supplying in a great measure the crews of naval vessels on the Pacific, by the extension of the apprentice system to this coast, seems unquestionable.

The following facts may be taken as fully supporting this proposition and I commend them to your careful attention:

In 1875 the U.S.S. Portsmouth was put in commission for service at San Francisco as a naval apprentice ship, with the intention of enlisting as soon as practicable 100 boys, and of maintaining that number under instruction constantly. At the end of six months' trial the ship was withdrawn from the service at San Francisco and afterward sent East for the same purpose, as the number of enlistments did not come up to the anticipations of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, although at that time nearly 200 applications for admission had been made by boys or their parents, generally from a most respectable portion of the community. This showed a strong inclination to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Government.

For the small number of enlistments made on board the Portsmouth two reasons existed. The first was that the regulations for admission of boys to the service were framed too rigidly, allowing no discretion in particular cases, and that in the opinion of the commanding officer the physical examinations required were conducted with unnecessary strictness and a large number of boys rejected on technical grounds who would have become valuable men for the naval service. The second and probably more important reason was the establishment at the same time by the city of San Francisco of the nautical school-ship Jamestown, where the term of service under instruction was much less, and the examination of boys by the surgeon was confined to ascertaining that they were sound and of good constitution, able to endure the work and exposure of a sea life. The latter vessel was withdrawn from the service after three years on the ground of necessary retrenchments in the city expenditures, but during that time over 450 boys had entered and been for varying periods under instruction, many of them being sent to sea in merchant vessels as occasion offered.

In the twelve years that have elapsed since the Portsmouth was commissioned at San Francisco, the population of the State has increased largely, with the necessary result of an ever-increasing pressure to find employment for boys and young men.

It is believed that if the naval apprentice system were today extended to this coast a very different result would follow than did from the first trial, and that in a short time the need of men for vessels of war on the Pacific Coast would be supplied, and the Navy Department be spared the expense so frequently incurred of sending large drafts of men from the East.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting shows that for the year ending June 30, 1886, 1195 boys were under instruction in the training ships, or doing duty on board cruising vessels of the navy, where they form a valuable element in the crews. The number of boys received into the service during the year was 459, being 201 less than the number authorized for enlistment. I am sure a large part of this deficiency could have been supplied from this coast, and in doing so we would have shared in the benefits conferred on the public by a system that was established by Congress to apply to the whole country.

The construction of two new steel cruisers at the Union Iron Works in this city indicates that the new navy will be partly built and equipped here. Would it not be well to commence the training of some of our active boys for service on such vessels? I am compelled to ask this question, because parents and guardians are continually applying to me to secure such service, and I know of many boys who assure me that they would be glad of an opportunity to take the course of training provided for in the navy.

I therefore ask that you give the matter careful consideration, with the view of incorporating into the new naval establishment a provision for a training-ship on this coast and a training station at Mare Island. Very respectfully, WILLIAM W. MORROW, Member Congress, Fourth District California.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The women of Nebraska have planted 50,000 trees during the last three years.

Mary Curran of the junior class of Dickinson College carried off the gold medal for oratory.

Queen Margherita of Italy has established an asylum for the blind in the Baths of Diocletian at Rome.

Mme. Herodinoff, a Russian medical sudent of the Paris schools, took her doctor's degree the other day with honors.

Miss Boddington, an American girl, has gained the Moscheles prize at Leipsic. The test piece was the composer's G-minor concerto.

Fraulein von Bulow has just left Berlin for Zanzibar to establish there a hospital in the interest of the National German Frauenbund, or Samaritan Society of German women.

A Hartford lady, who was living with her second husband, explained that she noticed very little difference between the two—hardly enough to pay for her getting married again.

Archduchess Marie Valerie of Austria, who is betrothed to the heir presumptive to the crown of Saxony, has literary tastes, and is a frequent contributor to German magazines.

Mlle. Lola Beeth from Poland, who has studied at Vienna, and is a pupil of Mme. Viardot, is creating a sensation in Paris. She has obtained great successes in Vienna, Berlin, Warsaw and St. Petersburg.

Queen Olga of Greece is fond of swimming, and a pond lined with white marble is to be constructed in the grounds of the palace at Athens, so that the Queen can disport herself with her attendants.

England's female population exceeds her male population by 1,000,000, and marriage is on the decline in the British Isles. A dozen years ago out of every 1000 English men and women seventeen at least used to go annually to the altar; now, however, the number that do so is not fifteen.

Mrs. Barber of Alleghany County, N. Y., voted for Congressman and State and county officers. She was arrested for illegal voting, but neither the United States Commissioners nor the grand jury found an indictment against her, and she was released. She now declares her intention of voting every time.

The Empress of China has presented 600 stanzas of poetry of her own composition to the Hanlin College, while Prince Chu'un has written a collection of verse in which he has described the novel objects that he saw in his tour through China last year. It is said these two oriental authors are somewhat jealous of each other's poetical ability.

A reviewer of Schumann's letters quotes the following from a German critic: "No tone poet has been more enthusiastic in the praise of women than Robert Schumann. He was a second Frauenlob. This was acknowledged by the maidens of Bonn, who at his interment filled the cemetery and crowned his tomb with innumerable garlands.

It is not generally known that the Princess of Wales' daughters are not only accomplished tricycle riders and graceful skaters, but almost beat their pet brother, Prince George, in the smartness, strength and dexterity with which they can row. In Norfolk they often take their royal mamma for a little voyage, and their healthy and handsome complexions show that a love of fresh air and outdoor exercise is no mere taste of yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Morris Johnson of Philadelphia, whose will has just been admitted to probate, left $400,000 divided after a fashion which fairly illustrates the wide interest taken in charity by most Philadelphia women of independent means. Nearly thirty separate charities are mentioned in the will, to each of which bequests are left, nearly all being for those small and struggling institutions which endeavor to supply some missing link in the chain of charity by caring for some special class.

A literary maid-servant has been discovered at Worship-street police station, London. Mary Anne Cresswell was charged with stealing. In her box was found a MS. book, in which, under the title of "Life's Trials," she had begun to write her autobiography. It seems chiefly to have consisted of a list of the different homes which had sheltered her. Five homes, the workhouse and the Salvation Army barracks make up her domiciliary record. Let us hope, says an English exchange, that the latest of Miss Cresswell's "Life Trials" will end satisfactorily.

For the last twelve years the Women's Protective and Provident League has been assisting the workingwomen of London and other places to form trade and benefit societies, has maintained a free labor registry for their members, a good lending library, offices for the transaction of their business, etc. It now intends to increase its sphere of usefulness by founding a central trades hall and club for the London workingwomen. It is proposed to secure a house which shall be a permanent center for the work of the league; to include a trade hall, which may be used for conferences by women interested in industrial questions, and to give accommodation to trade societies. It will also include a workingwomen's club. It is further proposed to utilize the upper floors by offering respectable lodgings to single women at reasonable rates. The distinctive character and chief merit of the league have been to teach thrift and self-reliance to the women who belong to the trades societies, and to show them how they can, by helping each other, help themselves.

A Higher Duty Still.

The divorce laws in all countries make the grounds of separation personal between husband and wife, and the question of duty is held to lie solely with these two. Whereas, for both, and beyond both, is a higher duty still—that which they and society owe to the innocent creatures whom marriage has brought into the world; who did not ask to be born, and yet must support existence, tainted by the sins and darkened by the sufferings of parents who primarily never thought of them at all.

MESSAGES IN THE AIR.

FLAGS, MIRRORS AND TORCHES USED SIGNALING.

How Signaling Has Been Done in All Ages—Primitive Towers Used During the Civil War—The Heliograph System.

[Washington Evening Star.]

In one of the rooms in Jefferson Davis' old mansion at the corner of Eighteenth and G streets there are half a dozen odd little mirrors set up on little tripods. They are placed two together facing each other, and might be arranged for a lady to see her back hair, only they are mounted too low, and the glasses are most too small for such service. On the walls are pictures of men climbing tall towers and trees with platforms hid among their branches. Some of the men carry flags and others are looking through field glasses. Standing in the corner of the room are some of the flags "in real life," and there are lamps and strange mechanisms on the mantel. The mirrors, the flags and the other devices are instruments used by signal officers in talking at great distances where there is neither telegraph nor telephone. The pictures on the wall are of old-fashioned signal stations that served as lines of communication between military posts during the war. Just at present there is a board to examine these mirrors, or heliographs, for the purpose of selecting one as the standard for the American military service. In Germany, France and England they have some particular heliograph as a standard for their military service. But in this country they use several different kinds and have not enough, all told, to properly equip the service. One or two of those in use are inventions of American officers. One was invented by Lieut. Pursell, of the Signal Service. The board will adopt one for the service—the one in which the mechanism is simplest and most perfect; the principle is the same in all. Then they will recommend the proper equipment of the signal branch of the army for practical service. As Gen. Greely says in his annual report, this branch of the service was fearfully neglected until within the past eighteen months. Only $3000 was appropriated for this service by Congress. It is proposed to ask for about $10,600 more, which is shown by exact figures to be necessary for the service.

In war times almost as much depends upon signaling as on fighting. During the rebellion some of the most primitive forms of signaling were used. Cleats of wood were nailed one above another on the trunks of tall trees on prominent points, for steps, and small platforms were erected in the upper branches, concealed from view except in one direction, as far as possible. In these trees, or in towers where trees were not convenient for the purpose, the signal men were posted, with flags and torches, to send messages through the air, over the enemy's head, perhaps, without delay, and silently. The signs for letters were the same as in telegraphing, the dots and dashes being represented by the waving of the flags or torches. A wave one way meant a dot, the other a dash, and combinations of certain dots and dashes meant letters, with which words were spelled out and transmitted from one station to another. These messages often decided the fates of the armies. They told the position of the enemy, the whereabouts of friendly reinforcements, and when to move and where to strike, and those things that guide an army when they otherwise would be striking in the dark. These same flags and torches are still the signals of the service. The more improved instruments for signaling are possessed only to a very limited extent for experimental purposes. All sorts of signals may be used, and some sort must be.

Old records show that the signal service was a very important branch of the military of the greatest antiquity. An old German work assembles some of these facts as to ancient signaling. The Prophet Jeremiah was the chief signal officer of his time. It was he who advised the children of Benjamin to light their signal fires. They then signaled by means of fires burning on high places. This means of signaling is the most primitive, and has been used in all ages and by all people. Agamemnon used signal fires to communicate with his kings over mountains and valleys 500 years B. C. The Greeks, during the wars of the Peloponnese, communicated by means of signal fires lit on high towers. In the course of a few hundred years the means of signaling was improved, so that 200 years B. C.—at the time of Aristotle—Aeneas, a Greek, describes a telegraph, or signal system, consisting of torches and buckets of water. The buckets had graduation marks inside, and were fitted with spiggots. Each graduation mark had a meaning, previously determined upon. Each station was provided with a torch and a bucket of water. The sending station, in order to give a signal, raised the torch twice, and both stations turned on the spigot to let the water run out. When the water reached the level of the mark, having the meaning desired to be conveyed, the torch was raised once, and both stations cut off the water. The height of the water then indicated the message. Sixty years before this Polybius described a torch telegraph invented by Cleoxenes and Democritus, in which a certain number of torches indicated a certain letter of the alphabet. A row of torches was placed behind a board fence at each station, and a board on which the letters and numbers were written was provided as a key to the signals. The board was marked off in squares, nnmbered both ways, and in each square was a letter. The letter "A," for instance, was in the first square, numbering either way. To signal "A" two torches would be shown, one to right and one to left, meaning one, one. The letter "N" would be the third square from the top and the fourth from the side. So, to indicate it, three torches would be shown to the left and four to the right. In this way messages were spelled out.

The Romans used optical signals, and some of the signal towers erected by them have been preserved to the present time. For instance, in Besancon, Nimes, Uzés, and in the bas-relief of the Trajan pillar there is a representation of such a signal station, surrounded by towers of observation. The Asiatic tribes of antiquity had knowledge of signaling, and even today, upon the great Chinese wall, are found signal towers, which served as points of observation against invasions by the Tartars. In the middle ages the art of signaling was, with few exceptions, lost, and was revived in the sixteenth century. Hook, an English physicist, proposed to form an alphabet by showing differently shaped objects, hung in frames, each object designating a letter. His proposal, as also a few others by Amontous, in the reign of Louis XIV, and later by Marcel, found no favor until the necessity for speedy communication arose during the French revolution, which led to the invention of a signal apparatus by Claude Chappe in 1793. The first line of these signals erected was between Paris and Lille, with twenty-two stations, and the first dispatch sent over it was information of the capture of Conde, on November 30, 1794. Soon lines ran from Paris in all directions; to Calais, Strasbourg, Toulon, Bayonne and Brest. The great advantages derived from these lines by Napoleon I induced other countries to adopt the system; Sweden in 1795, England in 1796, Frankfort 1798, Denmark 1802, Prussia 1833, Austria 1835, Russia 1839. This system was soon after supplanted by the electric telegraph.

Here in Washington is the school of American signaling. But the system of instruction is not as complete and extensive as it is desired to be. The electric telegraph, of course, does away with all else where it can be used, but there are many occasions and places where something else is required. The flags, the torches, and the heliographs are used, and one of the latest things is the walking telegraph office. This is an ingenious and odd thing. A soldier carries on his back a reel, on which is wound a great length of fine copper wire, and at his side is a telegraph ticker or telephone. One end of the wire is attached to an instrument in the hands of the operator at the post, and the man with the reel on his back is sent to the point with which it is desired to establish communication. As he goes he unreels the fine wire behind him. He is like a fish at the end of a line. Thus is established a temporary telegraph line. When he wants to come back he winds up the reel—he reels himself in! Several of these are in the service. The heliograph, which signals by reflecting sun flashes from small mirrors, is one of the best means of signaling when the weather is suitable. They are especially serviceable in the clear, dry climate of our Western and Southwestern frontier. This instrument is given the credit of having enabled Gen. Miles to successfully carry on his campaign against the Indians. In that clear, mountainous country flashes of the mirror could be sent for many miles from mountain to mountain, and a perfect system of communication was established throughout that region. The system consisted of thirty stations, covering a distance of 600 miles through Arizona and New Mexico. In some instances the flashes of the mirror could be read fifty miles away. This system of signals kept all the forces constantly informed as to the movements of the detachments and the whereabouts of the Indians. It is said that when the Indians discovered that messages were sent on the rays of the sun they lost all hope of escape, and one of the big chiefs sent word to the warriors that they had better surrender. The great difficulty about signaling is to convey the message to the proper point without its being read by any one else. The flags and torches were liable to be seen.

During the war messages sent by electric telegraph were intercepted and read on the wires by expert telegraphers in the employ of the enemy, who climbed the telegraph poles and got the pulsation of the electric shock by placing their tongues on the wires. The sensation of the electricity upon their tongues indicated the dots and dashes. With the heliograph the flash cannot be intercepted, and cannot be seen except at the point toward which it is directed. The flash cannot be seen at the side. But it is not good for use in all sorts of weather, and has to to be used only as an auxiliary. In the night artificial lights take the place of the sun.

One of the most remarkable cases of signaling was during the Zulu campaign, where Col. Pearson of the British army, with 1300 men, was surrounded by 20,000 Zulus at Ekhowe, and all communication with the British forces at the fort was cut off; harrassed by the savages, suffering from the want of food and almost without hope, he gave courage to his men and sustained them in their perilous position for three months, by means of an ordinary hand-mirror. He used this as a heliograph, and flashed messages to the fort, twenty-five miles distant. They had to wait until troops could come to their relief from England, and this hand-mirror was their salvation. The story of their terrible adventure was told at length at the time. A perfect system of signaling and a full corps of trained men for the purpose are of vital importance to an army, and Gen. Greely is going to try to place the signal corps upon a more effective basis.

A BURO IN CHAPEL.

Some College Students Play an Assinine Prank.

[New York World.]

All Dartmouth College is laughing over a ridiculous grind which the students recently played at chapel exercises. When the streets and campus were deserted, a number of students were seen urging a quiet-looking object up the old chapel steps. Students were pouring from all points toward the chapel. Others, thinking that there was a rush inside, joined the throng and pressed into the building. The students were in riotous confusion. On the platform in front of the desk where President Bartlett presides, securely fastened by ropes leading to either side of the stage stood a donkey, with his long ears pointed forward in mild surprise at the babel below. The president's arrival was awaited in breathless expectation.

When he entered, stopped at the foot of the stairs leading up to the stage and regarded the intruder, a deafening shout went up from the boys. The president mounted the stage, whipped out his penknife, cut one of the ropes holding the animal and walked behind the desk. The donkey turned around and mildly surveyed the intruder. The president then attempted to address the students, but their shouts made it impossible to hear him for some five minutes. When they were wearied with laughing he said:

"Gentlemen, I see that one of you has lost his brother." Then arose a shout that fairly shook the walls of the building. The arrival of another member of the faculty increased the mirth among the students. When the laughter had somewhat subsided again the president called upon the speakers, who had taken seats with their class below; and then, out of regard to their fellow-students, the men stopped shouting, but during the exercises a suppressed titter would break out as a speaker, growing eloquent, would make a gesture toward the donkey, who would nod in appreciation, or attempt to get beyond reach of what he considered dangerous.

At times the ridiculousness of the speaker and donkey standing side by side would cause a fresh birst of mirth.

As one speaker bowed to the president the donkey, who stood immediately in front of the desk, acknowledged it by a grave nod.

After the exercises, by the aid of the janitor, the donkey was taken down and returned safe to the sorrowing lad from whom he had been hired for this occasion.

NEW YORK JOURNALS.

THE STIR AMONG THEM CAUSED BY NEWCOMERS.

James Gordon Bennett, the "Young Napoleon of the Press"—Some of His Lightning Leaps—Pulitzer and the "World"—The Evening Papers.

[Philadelphia Times.]

James Gordon Bennett's return from Europe has ruffled the news workers considerably, and the air is filed with rumors concering what he intends doing to recover the Herald's lost prestige. There is no denying that that great newspaper is lagging in the mad race of metropolitan journalism. Its bounding enterprise was once in everybody's mouth, but now the continual succession of "big things" accomplished by the World is the talk of the town. Until a few months ago the Herald's pink afternoon edition, the Evening Telegram, was the leader in sunlight journalism, but the Evening Sun cast its dazzling brilliance upon the scene, and, under the direct management of Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who is Mr. Dana's right-hand bower, has achieved a success that would be phenomenal were its merits not so conspicuous. This week has witnessed the revolution, also, of the World in a new orbit, and for the third day's circulation of its evening issue it claims a sale of over 128,000 copies. Marvelous if true, you say. Well, I don't find that the claim is questioned, even among the World's opponents. The truth about the matter is that people have ceased to be surprised about anything that Mr. Pulitzer accomplishes. Those who know the personal attention which he gives to the conduct of his great establishment look upon him as the greatest newspaper man living. He says that his profits from the World this year will be over $300,000. New York has now eight first-class evening newspapers—the post-meridian editions of the Star, Sun and World, and the Telegram, News, Mail and Express, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post.

But to return to Mr. Bennett. Those who know him best look to him to signalize his return by a masterly stroke of some sort. When he was born forty-seven years ago—he is getting along in years, you see, although still spoken of as young Bennett—his father, with a fond regard for personal journalism, embalmed the event in an announcement in the Herald, in which he named his son "the young Napoleon of the press." Many times since then has he justified the appellation. He arrived in New York early last Sunday morning, and although he had not laid eyes on his great establishment since last December he never went near it until late at night. The respect in which his known possibilities are held has kept newspaperdom in a state of tension ever since his arrival. "What will Bennett do?" is on everybody's tongue. Monday afternoon the Associated Press telegraphed all over the country that he had secured the services of John A. Cockerill, Mr. Pulitzer's able lieutenant who has aided him so much in making the World successful. Cockerill, however, denies the report, and since then half a dozen other rumors have taken its place.

The Herald people themselves are in a dreadfully tremulous state, for they know full well what sudden moves the "Commodore" is apt to make. I heard a story illustrative of the peculiarities of the Herald office that is worth telling. Some of its minor details may be slightly exaggerated, but in the main it is correct. Alvin Southworth, nephew of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the fecund novelist, was in the Herald's foreign service when Sir Samuel Baker made one of his famous trips into the heart of Africa. Southworth was at Alexandria and high in favor with the Khedive, who offered to provide him with a retinue of servants and camels if he wished to join the expedition. Having received Mr. Bennett's consent by telegraph, Southworth accepted this offer, and was soon journeying toward the heart of the dark continent. He entered Khartoum before Chinese Gordon had gazed upon the walls of what proved his tomb, and soon was so immersed in the study of the Arabic tongue that he surrounded himself with an extensive harem, and for six months gave himself up to a delightful companionship with the followers of Mohammed. Angered by the prolonged and unexplained stay of his representative, Mr. Bennett endeavored to discharge him by telegraph, but Southworth was safe against his chief's favorite method of issuing peremptory orders. When he again journeyed north he made a brief stay in Alexandria, and thus missed a telegraphic discharge sent him there. He traveled leisurely to St. Petersburg, but left it in time to escape another fateful summons, and started for New York again, with the discharge vainly trying to catch up with him. Meanwhile, of course, he was firing cablegraphic news dispatches into the Herald office. When he reported for duty in New York, Mr. Bennett was not in this country, and the fact of Southworth's discharge was not known. The managing editor, evidently an admirer of the lightning-change system for which the Herald office is famous, assigned the man who had led a regiment of men and camels into Khartoum to report a dock laborers' meeting to be held that night. Southworth was a philosopher, and for a brief time he reported labor meetings and petty police cases. One day Mr. Bennett entering the office saw him at work and said to him:

"Who are you?"

"My name is Southworth. I—"

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the young Napoleon of the press, "you are the man I have been trying to discharge for the last eighteen months."

The matter was patched up then and Southworth remained, but later he left the Herald's employ, and was elected secretary of the Geographical Society, owing to a lecture he delivered before it on African life. Then, for six months, he was receiver of the Bleecker-street Railway, Jake Sharp's old road, and that duty netted him $20,000. Now, I believe, he is in Mrs. Frank Leslie's employ.

There is a strong likelihood that another will be added to the list of morning newspapers. In the last Presidential campaign the Republican committee felt the need of a sympathetic journal which could reach the people. The Tribune, they complained, on account of its social and financial surroundings, continually fired over the heads of the populace. Some of Mr. Blaine's friends expressed a willingness to pay as high as $1,000,000 for the little Evening News, which has an enormous circulation among the laboring classes. But Ben Wood, although approached on the subject at Saratoga, declined to sell. Now, Robert P. Porter, the tariff expert, and writer of the letters from England and Ireland published in the Press, and Frank Hatton, ex-Postmaster-General, and more recently publisher of the Chicago Mail, are making an endeavor to raise sufficient money to publish a penny morning newspaper to be devoted to the interests of the Republican Presidential nominee. Blaine's friends fight shy of the scheme on account of Hatton's connection with it, but, if they can be reassured on that point, the bark will be launched on the troublous sea of journalism.

A GERMAN PROPHECY.

The One-Armed Emperor Who Is to Be Another Frederick the Great.

[New York Sun.]

One sees the photographs of the Prince and Princess William and their four little boys in every shop window. It is a pretty family group, and intensely admired by the people. The eldest boy is hardly 5. He is also photographed with the old Emperor at the window. It is declared that Prince William is the Kaiser's favorite. The people regard him as the next Emperor, for the feeling is a settled one that the Crown Prince will not live to succeed the Kaiser. Though young, he shows strength and courage, and in his own family brooks no interference. His wife is a year his senior and a thoroughly German woman. The people say there will be no English interference from her as from the Crown Princess, who has been English from first to last—a clever woman in many ways, but not clever in concealing her lack of sympathy for German customs and the German people.

Then there is the prophecy brought forward by the German people, who are somewhat superstitious. Germany is to be greatest, it says, under a young ruler who has but one arm, and has four sons. He is to succeed an aged sovereign, carry on a great war successfully, and prove another Frederick the Great. The Germans see in this the destiny of Prince William, who was born with one arm partly deformed, short and stiff. And they see in his character all the requirements of the prophecy, even down to the four sons. But the power of Germany wanes after this ruler, and she is then to go down and become an insignificant nation. So runs the prophecy.

Paralyzing the Minnesota Greenhorns.

[Minneapolis Journal.]

Some funny things happen at the exposition. For instance:

Yesterday a portly woman lumbered her way into the sculpture gallery, accompanied by a sallow-faced, red-haired female with a scornful cast of countenance. The large woman looked about her contemptuously. As she looked her disgust grew apace, and finally she ejaculated between short puffs:

"Come on, Sairy. Let's go out o' here. They ain't nuthin' in here but fellows without any legs," and she strode out, followed by "Sairy."

Later in the day, a raw specimen from Wasioja, Minn., concluded to venture a nickel on a trip on the elevator to the lookout. He stepped on the platform. The conductor gave the rope a most prodigous yank, and the elevator shot up with a cannon-ball swiftness. The Wasioja man looked on in open-mouthed astonishment; in fact, the conductor had to push him out at the top before he could gather his wits sufficiently to say anything. At last he managed to say:

"Wal, I'll be durned! Say, but that fellow's stronger'n our big bull. By ginger, I'd rather plow stump land all day than pull that durned thing to the top o' this buildin' the way that feller does."

The Old Mission Tells a Tale.

The old Jesuit Fathers made no mistake when they established their missions. Having the whole country to select from, they invariably chose wisely. Go to Porter Land and Water Company's office and be sent by buggy to the train and then to San Fernando and return, free, and you will be convinced. Office, Los Angeles National Bank building, First and Spring streets.

J. Mitten, 207 South Spring street, has just received some choice French novelties in silks, plushes and dress goods. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them before making their winter selections.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist,

The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapsus uteri, ulceration, leucorrhœa, ovarian diseases, irregularities—relief and radical cheap feit from the first treatment. No. 341 S. Spring st.

Personal.

We pay no fancy rents, which enables us to sell 20 per cent. less than the uptown high-rented stores. Short Bros.

Proposals.

Proposals for a Site for a Branch of the National Home, D.V.S.

ROOMS LOS ANGELES BOARD OF TRADE, LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 1, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR A SITE for the location of a branch of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to and including November 12, 1887, in accordance with the following specifications issued by Capt. William Blanding, manager of the Pacific Coast Branch. Proposals will be received from any point in Los Angeles county.

A. M. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Board of Trade, Room 2, Baker block, Los Angeles, Cal.

SITE FOR SOLDIERS' HOME.

By authority of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, written proposals will be received from this date for the site of a branch home, subject to the decision of the board at its meeting in San Francisco next November.

The tract offered must be in compact form of not less than one hundred and sixty (160) acres, and must be fully described, and especially as to these points, accompanied by a plat if possible:

Number of acres; character of soil; to what extent under cultivation; to what extent wooded, whether flat or undulating; and how much of either kind; whether inclosed, or having a landscape outlook; distance from nearest town and city, and from nearest railroad station or steamboat landing; capacity for perfect drainage and sewerage; from what source, and at what distance a supply of water can be procured, of not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) gallons per day; and whether from living stream or springs, or from wells by pumping machinery; price of tract, and of the water right, if it be not appurtenant to the land; the name of the owner and postoffice address must be given, with directions how to reach the tract, so that an examination may be made for the purpose of a report, in case the conditions are favorable.

WILLIAM BLANDING,
Manager National Home.
324 Pine street, San Francisco, July 30, 1887.

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Board of Directors of Turlock Irrigation District for the purchase of the bonds of said district at any time after the date of this notice, and until Monday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1887, at 2 o'clock p.m. of said day, at the office of said Board, at the town of Turlock, county of Stanislaus, State of California. Said bonds are issued under and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887. Ten (10) of such bonds will be of the denomination of $100 each, and ninety-eight (98) of said bonds will be of the denomination of $500 each.

Proposals will be received for any number of said bonds.

Said bonds will be of the form prescribed in section 15 of said act, and bear six (6) per cent. interest; interest payable semi-annually.

None of said bonds will be sold for less than 90 per cent. of the face value thereof.

Said proposals will be opened at said time and place, and the purchase thereof will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder. Said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any further information respecting said bonds may be had on application to R. M. Williams, Secretary of said Board, postoffice address Turlock; to E. B. Clark, President of said Board, postoffice address Modesto, or P. J. Hazen, attorney-at-law: Hatton & Fulkerth, attorneys-at-law, at Modesto, Stanislaus county, California.

Done by order of the Board of Directors of Turlock Irrigation District, October 10, 1887.

R. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
E. B. CLARK, President.

Legal.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Grace Hortense Tower, a minor, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the county of Los Angeles, made and given on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1887, in the matter of the estate of the said minor, the undersigned, the guardian of the person and estate of said minor, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, or for part cash and the balance to be secured by first mortgage on the property sold, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the said Superior Court on

SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1887,

and on each and every day thereafter upon which sales may lawfully be made, for the period of six months, or until the hereinafter described property shall have been sold, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said minor in and to all those certain lots or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Pasadena, in Los Angeles county, State of California, and particularly described as follows: Being the undivided one-fourth part of the following lots or parcels of land:

FIRST PARCEL.—Commencing at the northwest corner of Broadway and Kansas streets, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Kansas street 155 feet to the southwest corner of the lot described; thence northerly at right angles along the westerly line of the Tower lot (being the easterly line of railroad land), 66 feet to the lot of S. Chaplin; thence easterly at right angles along the boundary line between the Tower lot and the land of S. Chaplin, 160 feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Broadway 66 feet to the place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Broadway and Kansas streets, and running thence easterly along the northerly line of Kansas street 155 feet to a point; thence northerly at right angles 66 feet to a point in the boundary line between the Tower lot and the land of S. Chaplin; thence westerly along said boundary line 155 feet to a point in the easterly line of Broadway, and thence southerly 66 feet along the easterly line of Broadway to the place of beginning. And also and as appurtenant to the said two lots above described, the one-fourth of three hundred and fifteen-six hundred and sixtieths (3/4 of 315-660) of two shares of the water stock of the "Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company," to each of said lots its respective share of said whole apportionment proportioned to its area.

Bids for either and for both said tracts will be received by the said guardian at her residence in the town of Pasadena aforesaid, and also at the office of P. W. Downer, attorney at law, rooms (south) Nos. 4 and 5, Downey block, Los Angeles city, Cal.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States; or a part in cash and the balance to be secured by first mortgage on the property sold; 10 per centum of the purchase price to be paid upon notice of acceptance of bid and the balance to be paid and secured upon confirmation of the sale by the said Court. Deed at the expense of the purchaser.

FRANCES R. TOWER,
Guardian of the person and estate of Grace Hortense Tower, minor.
November 1, 1887.

Ontario Land and Improvement Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED HOLDERS and owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the "Ontario Land and Improvement Company," a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having a capital stock of five thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, and having its principal place of business in the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, do hereby consent in writing to the removal of the principal place of business of said corporation from said city of Los Angeles and its change to the town or place called Ontario in the county of San Bernardino, State of California.

Dated Los Angeles, September 20, 1887.

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.	NO. OF SHARES.
D. McFarland	350
H. L. Macneil	750
S. P. Hildreth	250
G. T. Stamm	500
Lyman Stewart	575
O. S. Picker	500
Charles Frankish	750
	3675

OFFICE OF ONTARIO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
LOS ANGELES, October 26, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of Ontario Land and Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, passed at a meeting of said Board, held at its office in the city of Los Angeles on the 26th day of October, 1887; and of the consent in writing of two-thirds of the holders of the capital stock of said corporation now on file in the office thereof; the principal place of business of said corporation will on the 15th day of November, 1887, be removed from the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, and changed therefrom to the town or place called Ontario, in the county of San Bernardino, State aforesaid.

D. McFARLAND, President.
S. P. HILDRETH,
Secretary Ontario Land and Improvement Company.

Assessment Notice.

RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT Company.

Location of principal place of business, Los Angeles, Cal.

Location of works, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of October, 1887, an assessment (No. 4) of twenty dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary, at the office of the company, room 9, No. 25 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 14th day of November, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. G. HUGHES, Secretary.

Office, room 9, 25 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Notice of Application by Church to Make an Exchange of Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Vista Bonita Methodist Episcopal Church, a religious corporation of the town of Glendora, county of Los Angeles, State of California, will, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1887, at 11:30 o'clock a.m., petition the Superior Court of Los Angeles county, California, in Department No. 2, for an order allowing petitioner to exchange the westerly 35 feet of its lot in the said town of Glendora, and being the only lot owned by petitioner in said town, with the Glendora Land Company for a strip 50 feet wide and extending back 150 feet, the full depth of petitioner's lot, lying east of and adjacent to petitioner's said lot. All persons interested in the premises are hereby notified to then and there appear and show cause if any they can why such order should not be made.

November 1st, 1887.

VISTA BONITA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, per Geo. D. Whitcomb.

Notice to Contractors.

UPON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY of October the Board of Trustees of the city of Riverside passed a resolution to construct a cement sidewalk with stone curb upon either side of Eighth street from Main to Olive streets, a distance of 4,000 linear feet more or less, and calling for sealed proposals to construct said walks under and in conformity to an act of the Legislature commonly known as the Vroman Act, all proposals to be accompanied by a check payable to the order of the President of the Board, and certified by some responsible bank, for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of contract.

Bids to be opened at a meeting of the Board of Trustees to be held Monday, Nov. 7, 1887.

For further particulars, plans, specifications, etc., apply at office of Superintendent of Streets.

C. W. FINCH,
Office of Superintendent of Streets, Riverside, Cal.
October 18, 1887.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF ALVIN W. ALVORD, deceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Alvin W. Alvord, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said executors, at room 15, Temple block, Los Angeles city, California, the office of Bicknell & White, attorneys for said executors, the same being their place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Los Angeles.

Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1887.

CARRIE M. ALVORD,
JULIUS B. ALVORD,
Executors of the last will of Alvin W. Alvord, deceased.

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED on or before November 10, 1887, for the purchase of that large and desirable lot on the southwest corner of Olive and Fifth street, having a frontage of 120 feet on Olive street and 225 feet on Fifth street. Terms, one-half cash, balance in six months with interest. Sale subject to approval of Probate Judge. The Executors reserve the right to reject all bids. Address

LAURA M. NADEAU, Executrix, or
SAMUEL B. CASWELL, Executor,
Of the estate of Remi Nadeau, deceased.

SIERRA MADRE SCENE

J. N. GREGORY, SOLE AGENT,
CORNER FIRST AND MAIN STREETS
The trade supplied.

Real Estate.

NEW TOWN
—OF—
KENILWORTH

—SUBDIVISION OF—

THE OSTRICH FARM

Los Felis Rancho.

One Hundred Acres Placed on Sale, Divided Into Building Lots 50x150 Feet,

AND A FEW FIVE-ACRE PLOTS!

Such an opportunity is seldom offered. The soil is a rich alluvial deposit twenty feet depth. Drainage perfect, being gentle slope to the river.

All Under Los Angeles Irrigating Ditch.

Well water at any depth from four to thirty feet from surface. This tract lies in the FINEST SCENERY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, having the towns of Glendale and Verdugo and the Sierra Madre Mountains in front, and the lovely evergreen Los Feliz range of mountains rising 1500 feet from the tract at the rear, with the Los Angeles river running immediately between, making this a PERFECT AMPHITHEATER OF RURAL BEAUTY. The OSTRICH FARM RAILROAD is now running to the tract. Trains run into the city in twenty minutes and as often as necessary. Business men will find this the most convenient place for suburban residences, as the early trains will enable them to be at their places of business sooner than the horse cars from East Los Angeles or Washington Gardens.

The OSTRICH FARM will continue to be the attractive feature of this locality, and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS are now being added to and laid out in a style which will make this THE MOST ATTRACTIVE RESORT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. This tract is three miles nearer Los Angeles than Burbank and two miles from Ivanhoe.

Sales to Commence Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887.

—OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—

IN THE BAKER BLOCK, NO. 246 N. MAIN STREET,

Between Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and Southern California Land Office, where plans of the tract may be had and all information given by

DAVENPORT & MITCHELL,
—OR ON THE FARM BY—
SKETCHLEY & BEAUCHAMP,
Proprietors.

VINELAND!

Of the Azusa.

The New Town and Tract in the San Gabriel Valley.

The Best Place for a Semi-Tropic Home, Health and Profit.

Now on the Market.

The Best in the World for the Money—Our Motto.

The most sensible and just subdivision of choice land ever put on the market in this county. Business lots 25x135, half-acre lots 108x180, acre lots 158x290, five-acre lots, twenty-acre lots, residence lots 55x150, ¼-acre lots 110x290, 2½-acre lots, 10-acre lots, 40-acre lots.

TERMS—All lots of one acre or less, ¼ cash and balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with only 7 per cent. interest. Larger tracts, terms to suit.

Printed price-lists will be ready MONDAY, the 10th inst. It will pay you to investigate this. Water in abundance and railroad in the near future to make it the choicest among the best. The finest illustrated lithographic map ever issued in Los Angeles county, with full information, will be furnished on application.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL ON

L. H. WASHBURN & SON, Managers
No. 9 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE BITTLE TRACT.

THIS BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF 84 LOTS IS SITUATED

On the Ostrich Farm Dummy Motor Road,

ONLY TEN MINUTES FROM THE BUSINESS CENTER,

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

PRICE OF LOTS $300 TO $400. $25 DOWN AND $15 PER MONTH UNTIL PAID FOR. COME EARLY.

W. A. JOHNSON & CO.,

Sole Agents, - - - - - - 316 North Main Street.

$250—ELLA TRACT—$250 184—LOTS—184

Catch on to the Boom Before it is Too Late.

LOTS IN THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL TRACT CAN BE HAD NOW FOR $250—$50 down; balance $10 per month, no interest. Certificate of title with each lot. This tract is situated on West Temple street, on the line of the West End Railroad. Fifteen minutes' ride will take you past these beautiful lots. School-house, store and other conveniences close to the tract. Magnificent location for villa homes; pure air and cheapest lots now on the market. Buy at once before prices are advanced.

ERNST & CO., Sole Agents,
224 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES

TO EUROPE ON $300.

A VACATION TRIP OF NEARLY THREE MONTHS.

The Expenses of Each Day—A Veritable Guide for Those Who Wish to Try It—How to See Everything Cheaply.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"How much did your trip cost you?"

This is the question that every traveler on his return from a continental tour is obliged to answer many times for the benefit of his friends who wish to go abroad. As no two persons ever spend the same amount, the replies are not always satisfactory. The seeker after information usually gets replies varying from $200 to $5000, according to the time spent abroad and the manner of living. It is a remarkable fact that, although many excellent guide books are published giving copious information as to railroad fares, places of interest and historical features of Europe, very few of them give that information which an intelligent traveler desires in order to find out how to travel comfortably at a minimum expense. Going to Europe is a much less serious affair than it was a few years ago, and is really in the reach of almost everyone.

5000 MILES ON $300.

I propose to show from my own experience that one can see the most of what is best worth seeing in Europe for $300. In company with a companion I spent eight weeks on the other side of the Atlantic, traveled 5032 miles aside from the sea voyages, and visited most of the countries in Europe at a necessary expenditure of a little less than that sum. I give all the items of expense, with the names of the hotels, so that anyone can follow in the same track if they feel inclined. A great fault in the ordinary guide-book is that it fails to tell you the little things which are really the most essential to economy. In general we traveled third-class on railways in England, the second-class has been largely abandoned, and second-class on the continent. Traveling in this manner was as comfortable as in the ordinary American passenger coach. Some of the time we traveled third-class on the continent, not only for economy, but in order to see the common people of the various countries, an experience that no traveler can afford to omit. In such cases the class is mentioned in the expense account, otherwise we traveled as first stated. In selecting hotels we consulted Baedaker's guide books. If one was found to our liking near the station we went to it. Otherwise we took our satchels and walked briskly through the crowd of porters and hackmen at the railway stations as if we knew where we were going. After walking two or three squares we would look around for a modest hotel, which we seldom failed to find. On entering we first made a bargain with the proprietor and inspected our rooms. If they were not satisfactory we went elsewhere. We were aided in this by having a limited knowledge of the French and German languages, we always carried our own candles, which are an extra charge on the continent, and in making a bargain specified how much the room was to cost, how much for the service and how much for the meals. These were very necessary precautions. Most of the hotels we stopped at were good enough to take ladies to, but this account does not concern the female sex, whose expenses would be much greater than ours were.

THE MATTER OF FEES.

The matter of fees is a serious question for the unitiated traveler, and it was some time before we arranged it satisfactorily. Nearly everyone you see in Europe expects a fee out of you, and it requires no little discrimination to decide whom you ought to fee, and whom not. We finally established this rule—to pay every one who performed an actual service for us, but to be careful to ask no one else to perform a service which we could perform ourselves. In the matter of the amount paid we chose to err on the safe side, and soon got accustomed to sour looks or muttered curses from the recipients. The whole system is wrong, but we decided to reform it, instead of trying to abolish it. Entrance fees to cathedrals, galleries, etc., are usually fixed. At hotels we usually paid the chambermaids 6 cents a day each; to the porter, if he waited on us, the same; to the waiter, 10 cents. At restaurants we usually paid 2 cents for breakfast and lunch and 5 cents for dinner; to persons whom we simply asked a question, 2 cents. Other fees were on the same scale and will be found sufficient for the thrifty tourist.

In every station there was a left-luggage room where we deposited our packages in case we stopped but a few hours. Good restaurants were always found in or near the stations where a comfortable meal could be procured for a moderate sum. We depended largely on walking to see the sights of a city, using vehicles only when time was short. Our aim was always to be comfortable, and we made no attempt to economize where money would add to our real pleasure or knowledge. We kept an accurate account of our expenses, but set no limit as to what the trip should cost.

A PRE-ARRANGED PROGRAMME.

It is to be remembered that two persons traveling together can reduce expenses considerably. I should say that we saved $15 each on this account, although, with our present experience, the trip could be repeated alone for what it cost us traveling together. No attempt is made in this brief sketch to enumerate the things we saw. We tried as best we could to see everything in each place that our limited time would allow. We used Baedaker's handbooks, which are the best issue, and indispensable to the vacation tourist. Before leaving America we made out an itinerary of each day's travel. This proved a necessary precaution, as we were often tempted to remain longer in one place than our limited time would allow. We varied our programme somewhat as circumstances required, but kept pretty closely to our original plan. Although we were obliged to leave many interesting places unvisited, we returned well satisfied with the disposition of our time. We found, contrary to our expectation, that traveling and living in Italy was quite comfortable. In Rome we were careful to keep indoors from 1 to 3 p.m., and to avoid evening dews and damps. We left Italy without that feeling of enervation which so many travelers complain of. The only vermin we met with were the fleas and mosquitos in Venice.

THE START.

We sailed from New York, June 30th, on the steamer State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Alfred Mann, of the State Line, for Glasgow. Although this is one of the cheaper and slower lines, we found the accommodations very satisfactory. They are quite equal to those afforded by some of the more expensive lines, and much better than some of them. That our company was an intelligent one may be shown by the fact that there were thirteen clergymen, six college professors, six artists, six actors, four physicians, three newspaper men, two lawyers and several other professional men in the party. There were about forty ladies, who added not a little to the pleasure of the trip. The voyage was pleasant with the exception of two days, during which we encountered one of the hurricanes that have made this summer memorable, during which many of us were badly frightened and most of us very sick. We sighted the north coast of Ireland early Sunday morning, July 10th, and passing within two miles of the Giant's Causeway, of which we had an excellent view, we sailed up the justly celebrated Clyde and reached Glasgow at midnight.

A word as to our outfit. For the voyage we took heavy winter suits, underclothing and overcoats, which we left at the company's office in Glasgow. We left our steamer chairs there also, but carried our steamer rugs in shawl straps, strapped over our shoulders. In a small satchel each of us carried a minimum of linen and toilet articles. It is always possible abroad to get washing done within twenty-four hours, so that a large supply is an unnecessary burden. We wore stout traveling suits and carried field glasses and umbrellas. The steamer rugs were often of service to us and much more easily carried and more useful than overcoats.

THE STEAMER.

Our steamer tickets, first cabin, cost us $65 for the round trip. As we were of little trouble to the stewards on the voyage, and no fee is required, our expenses under this head were but $2. It will be remembered that the following expenses were incurred by each of us. Early in the morning we secured the berths for our return steamer and started out to see the city. We saw the cathedral, which contains some of the finest windows in the world, and has the finest crypt in England. Verger's fee, 12c; hack fare, 29c.

After a hurried visit of two hours about the town, we left St. Enoch's Station for the English lake country, passing through Carlisle. Fare to Keswick, $2.70; railway guide, 6 cents; luggage, 12 cents; postage, 25 cents; lunch at Carlisle, 34 cents. We walked from Keswick, where Southey is buried, through one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, to Grassmere, a distance of twelve miles. Here in St. Oswald's churchyard, one of the oldest and most picturesque in England, lies buried William Wadsworth. We saw no more beautiful country in Europe than in this vicinity. We put up at the Red Lion, a charming old hostelrie. Expenses to date, $70.78.

Second day—We left Grassmere at 9 o'clock by coach for Ambleside, fare 24c; by boat from Ambleside to Bowness, 18c; porterage, 4c; luggage, 4c; to sacristan in old church at Bowness, 2c; lunch at Windermere, 20c; fare to Chester, $1.90; car fare in Chester, 4c; gratuity, 3c. We put up at the Hop Pole Inn, in the quaint old town of Chester. We attended afternoon services at the Cathedral, which has an excellent surpliced choir. Walked around the walls, saw the Roman remains and the celebrated St. John's Abbey. Total expenses to date, $73.47.

THROUGH ENGLAND.

Third day—Left Chester at 8 a.m. Fare through to London, $3.98; hotel bill at Chester, $1.34; lunch at Birmingham, 20c. We stopped over at Warwick and went to Stratford-on-Avon. Fare, 38c; luggage, 4c; admission fee to Shakespeare's house, 24c; Stratford Church, 12c. We had two hours to see Shakespeare's tomb and wander around in the beautiful church yard on the banks of the Avon. We returned to Warwick and reached Leamington at 3 p.m. Took the train to Kenilworth and return—fare, 20c; luggage, 2c; admission to castle, 6c. We spent over an hour wandering around this historic ruin, and returned to Leamington at 6 p.m., where we took tea at the Waverly Hotel, 32c. This is one of the most beautiful portions of all England. We left Leamington at 7 p.m., reached Oxford at 9 o'clock, and put up at the Commercial Hotel. Expenses to date, $80.35.

Fourth day—We spent all morning wandering among the various halls and colleges of Oxford and along the banks of the Isis, and left for London at 1 p.m. Hotel at Oxford, 66c; gratuities, 10c; cab in London, 24c; lunch, 25c; American Exchange fee, $1.92. We spent the afternoon in getting a little idea of the city from our guide books and planning for the next few days. At night we took a ride up the Thames as far as Kew, fare, 12c. We stopped at the Arundel Hotel on the Thames embankment, at the foot of Arundel street. Total expenses to date, $83.64.

Fifth day—Went to Hyde Park and the Royal Academy exhibition in the morning. In the afternoon to Greenwich and the Tower, stopping on the way back at evening service in St. Paul's. Bounties, 5c; steamer, 14c; Tower, 24c; Royal Academy, admission and catalogue, 48c; lunch, 36c; postage, 24c. Total to date, $85.09.

Sixth day—Visited the National Gallery (free). Took a stroll through the Temple, Gray's Inn, the Old Bailey, Newgate, Smithfield, out into the northern districts, coming back to Trafalgar Square by way of the Seven Dials, visiting many places of interest en route. At night strolled through the lower parts of the city. 'Bus fares, 8c; gratuities, 20c. Total to date, $85.37.

Seventh day (Sunday)—In the morning went to hear Spurgeon preach. In the afternoon went to St. Sepulchre's; at night to St. Mary le Bow's, St. Giles's, Cripplegates and St. Bartholomew the Great's, the latter the oldest church in London. 'Bus fares, 20. Total to date, $85.57.

Eighth day—Spent the morning in visiting several places of interest and left for Canterbury at 1 p.m. Saw the Cathedral and St. Martin's Church, the oldest in England, and reached Dover at 6 p.m. Hotel bill in London, $8.40; bus fare, 2c; fare to Dover, $1.52; fees at Canterbury, 24c; European Railway Guide, 24c; dinner, 50c; porterage, 8c; fare from Dover to Ostend, second class, $1.34. Total to date, $97.71.

OFF TO BRUSSELS.

Ninth day—Left Ostend at 3 a.m. and reached Brussels at 6. Fare, $1.73; breakfast, 37c; third-class fare to Waterloo and return, 93c; lunch, 32c; third-class fare to Antwerp, 50c; Cathedral, 30c; gallery, 20c; tea, 30c. Total to date, $101.66.

Tenth day—Hotel Ruben's bill, 63c; fare to The Hague, $1.93; lunch, 35c; third class to Amsterdam, 62c; gallery, 20c; luggage, 4c; fare from Amsterdam to Cologne (third class to Dusseldorf), $3.03; supper, 35c; porterage, 6c. Total to date, $108.86. In Brussells, Antwerp and Amsterdam we visited the art galleries and other places of public interest.

Eleventh day—Hotel St. Paul, Cologne, $1.14; Cathedral fee, 12c; third-class fare to Bonn, 30c; Rhine steamer, second class, Bonn to Mayence, $1.83; dinner, $1; supper, 40c; open-air concert at Mayence, 20c. Total to date, $113.85. Second class on Rhine steamers is preferable to first class.

Twelfth day—Landsberg Hotel at Mayence, 72c; fare to Heidelberg, $1.24; Heidelberg Castle fees, 22c; third-class fare to Strasbourg, $1.23; lunch, 25c; luggage, 4c; open-air concert, 20c. Total to date, $117.75.

Thirteenth day—Carriage hire, 33c; Strasbourg Cathedral fee, 4c; Hotel de Vosges, $1.04; third-class fare to Basle, $1.16; lunch, 24c; third-class fare to Interlaken via Berne and Thun, $1.78; supper, 35c. Total to date, $123.74.

IN SWITZERLAND.

Fourteenth day—We put up at the Hotel Unterseen, in the old-fashioned quarter of the town. This being Sunday, we rested on our oars preparatory to climbing on the next day. Postage, 16c; supper at the Kursaal, 50c. Total to date, $125.40. One will look in vain for a more beautiful spot in Switzerland than this little village, nestled among snow-clad mountains between two beautiful lakes.

Fifteenth day—Hotel bill and fees, $2.60; carriage to Lauterbrunnen, 90c; Alpine horn-blower, 2c; alpenstock, 50c; gratuities to sundry persons, 30c. We climbed from Lauterbrunnen over the Wengern Alps and the Little Scheideck and descended nearly to Grindelwald. Returning by way of the Eiger glacier, we reached Interlaken at night. Dinner, 50c; open-air concert, 20c. Total to date, $128.42.

Sixteenth day—We rested after our climb; stationery, 18c; medicine, 40c; open-air concert, 20c. Total to date, $129.11.

Seventeenth day—Hotel bill at Interlaken, $3.74; fare to Lucerne over the Brunig, $3.36; dinner, 70c; supper, 50c; second-class ticket from Lucerne throughout Italy, $34.54. Total to date, $171.96.

Eighteenth day—Up the lake across Lake Lucerne and up the St. Gotthard Pass to Hospenthal; Hotel Elger, at Lucerne, $1.08; lunch on the Rigi, 48c. Total to date, $173.52.

Nineteenth day—We had walked up the Hospenthal from the St. Gotthard tunnel the evening previous and returned in the morning down the roaring Reuss past the famous Devil's bridge to the tunnel, where we took the train to Como; hotel at Hospenthal, $1; luggage, 4c; lunch, 20c; supper, 33c. Total to date, $175.06.

Twentieth day—Hotel Italie, at Como, etc., 95c; steamer fare to Bellagio, first-class, and return, $1.03; entrance fee at Bellagio, 20c; ferriage to Villa Carlotta, 15c; entrance fee, 20c; lunch, 30c. To Milan at night. Total to date, $177.93.

Twenty-first day—At Milan, Hotel de Turin. Cathedral fees, 5c; Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," 20c; art gallery, 2c; view of interior of La Scala Opera-house, 14c; lunch, 30c. Total to date, $178.63.

Twenty-second day—Milan to Florence. Hotel bill and fees, $4.15; carriage at Turin, 16c; lunch, 37c; postage, 20c; luggage, 7c; dinner at Genoa, 50c. Total to date, $184.08.

Twenty-third day—Florence. Art gallery fees, 22c; lunch, 30c; dinner, 50c. Total, $185.10.

Twenty-fourth day—Florence to Rome via Pisa. Hotel at Florence, $2; porterage, 10c; lunch, 25c; dinner, 50c; hack fare, 20c. Total to date, $188.15.

A WEEK IN ROME.

The six succeeding days were spent in Rome. We stopped at the Hotel de Capitole on the Corso, which is very centrally located. In the morning we breakfasted at one of the numerous cafés, taking the regular Italian café complete only. At noon we lunched wherever it was convenient, making maccaroni the principal dish. At night we dined at the Cavour, near the postoffice. We lived more luxuriously here than anywhere on the trip, and the total expense for food averaged but $1 per day. Fruit was abundant and cheap, as in fact, were all kinds of food. No one can appreciate maccaroni who has not eaten it on Italian soil. By means of a guide and guide books we managed to explore Rome pretty thoroughly. I simply give our expenses in a lump. Meals, $6; guide book, 60c; guide, $3; fees, 94c; 'bus fares, 72c; candle, 2c; postage, 20c; hotel bill and fees, $4.40. Total to date, $194.03.

Thirty-first day—Rome to Naples, Pompeii and Mt. Vesuvius. This was the heaviest day's work of the trip, but it can be done by any one in good health. We left Rome at 8 a.m., reached Pompeii at 1 p.m., rode on horseback part of the way up Mt. Vesuvius and climbed to the summit, reached there at 7 p.m. Returning we reached Naples at 10 p.m. Car fare, 3c; breakfast, 12c; lunch, 20c; Naples to Pompeii and return, 61c; fees at Pompeii, 48c; fee to Mt. Vesuvius guide, $2.10; fees to helpers, 74c; luggage, 8c; dinner, 60c; hack fare, 7c. Total to date, $199.06.

Thirty-second day—We spent this day sightseeing and taking a swim in the Bay of Naples. We left for Foggia at 5 p.m. Hack fares, 36c; art gallery, 20c; sea bath, 25c; Hotel Metropole, $1.82. Total to date, $301.69.

Thirty-third day—We made a continuous ride from Naples, via Foggia, Ancona and Bologna, to Venice, arriving at 4:30 p.m. Breakfast, 25c; lunch, 20c; dinner, 50c; gondola, 10c. Total, $202.74.

Thirty-fourth day—We stopped at the Hotel d'Angleterre, but took most of our meals out. Breakfast, 20c; campinale, 3c; ducal palace, 24c; art gallery, 20c; catalogue, 20c; fees, 4c; lunch, 32c; gondola fees, 20c. Total to date, $204.17.

Thirty-fifth day—In Venice. Breakfast, 20c; art gallery, 20c; fees, 7c; lunch, 28c; gondola, 15c; hotel bill, $3.20; gratuities, 10c. Total to date, $208.40. We left Venice at midnight and reached Ala next morning, where our circular tickets expired.

Thirty-sixth day—Fare from Ala to Munich, $7.20; breakfast, 20c; lunch, 30c; dinner, 40c; soap, 6c; candle, 3c; open-air concert, 17c. Total to date, $216.76.

Thirty-seventh day—Breakfast, 15c; art gallery, 24c; catalogue, 24c; lunch, 30c; dinner, 60c; fees at different places, 20c. Total to date, $218.49.

ON TO PARIS.

Thirty-eighth day—Munich to Paris, via Stuttgart, Ulm and Strasbourg. Fare to Strasbourg, $6.68; Hotel Schwantalerhof at Munich, bill, $1; lunch 20c; dinner, 50c; cathedral, 20c; luggage, 10c; third-class fare to Paris, $6.12; total to date, $233.29. We took third-class at night because we could secure an entire compartment, and, by means of satchels and steamer rugs, passed a comfortable night. If we had gone second-class we should have been obliged to sit up all night.

We spent six days in Paris and managed to see most of the lions. We stopped at the Hotel Buckingham, which is very centrally located and well kept, where we took breakfast. Our other meals we purchased at the Duval restaurants. The expenses for the six days were: Meals, $5.61; fees and admissions to churches, galleries and exhibitions, $4.30; trip to Versailles, $2.75; guide-book, $1; American Exchange fee, $2; postage, 40c; hack and cars, 83c; total to date, $255.18. Our expenses in Paris were unnecessarily large.

Forty-fifth day—Paris to London by Dieppe and New Haven, fare $6.20; lunches, 80c; car fare, 6c. Total to date, $262.24. We spent six days in London, covering all the possible ground that we had not been over before and visiting some things a second time. We stopped at the Ludgate Hill Coffee-house, near St. Paul's, where we got a clean, comfortable bed and breakfast for 60c. Our London expenses were: Hotel and meals, $9.31; fees of admission to galleries, etc., 84c; gratuities, 20c; 'bus fares, 42c; postage, 20c; guide to Westminster Abbey, 24c. Total to date, $273.25.

Fifty-second day—Fare to Edinboro, via Peterboro, York and Durham, $7.93; fees at Peterboro, York and Durham, 37c; lunch, 40c; tea, 20c. Total to date, $282.15.

Fifty-third day—Carriage hire in Edinboro, 36c; Hotel Waverly bill, $1.20; fare to Glasgow, via the Trossachs, $4.83; lunch, 50c; drivers' fees, 24c; tea, 32c. Total to date, $288.59.

Fifty-fourth day—St. Enoch's Hotel bill, $1.68; fees, 10c; medicine, 40c; porterage, 12c; baggagemaster, 30c. Total to date, $292.19.

We left Glasgow on the steamer State of Nevada, at 1 p.m., September 2d, and reached Larne, near Belfast, at midnight.

Fifty-fifth day—Fare to Belfast and return, third class, 68c; lemons, 24c; jaunting car, 24c; lunch, 24c. We returned to the steamer in the evening and at midnight put out to sea. Total expenses to date, $293.59

HOME AGAIN.

Our homeward passage was very stormy, and we were sick much of the time. We landed in New York September 14th, after an absence of seventy-seven days. Steward's fees on the home trip were $2.25, making a grand total for the trip of $296.84 from New York.

Thus the trip was made for a necessary expenditure of less than $300, but this was not the total amount we spent, and these figures require some explanation. The above amount includes only actual necessary expenses for traveling, fees, gratuities, hotel bills, etc. Nothing is allowed for the incidentals, which make no small figure in a continental journey, unless one's expenses are absolutely restricted to the necessities. For instance, the sum given does not include tickets to theaters and opera-houses in the various cities. It does not include entertainments of any kind except the open-air concerts, which abounded everywhere and for which but a small admission is charged. It includes nothing for additions to wardrobes, although most travelers will find it very desirable to expend from $50 to $100 or more in this direction. Also, most travelers will want to bring back some photographs of the beautiful places or pictures they see abroad. An expenditure of $20 in this direction will prove an excellent investment. It is well to allow $20 for unexpected incidental expenses, and if one wishes to remember friends there is an unlimited field for purchasing presents.

On the other hand, if a person wishes to make a trip like the one described and cares only for what mental enjoyment and improvement he can get out of it, $300 will be ample. A more rigid economy would largely decrease these figures, but it would be somewhat at the expense of personal comfort.

DRAWING THE LINE.

I am aware that the objection will be raised to this trip, that it does not include Vienna, Prague, Dresden and Berlin. Well, we had to draw the line somewhere, and we left those cities out because it took a long time to reach them and involved travel through comparatively uninteresting country. They could easily have been visited in the order named from Munich, going from Berlin direct to Paris. A ten days' trip to these cities could be made for $35, if economy was observed.

On the other hand we made a much more extensive trip than the ordinary vacation tourist undertakes. Many persons would prefer a less extended tour, with more time to devote to a few places. In such a case the expenses would be considerably reduced. It is possible to make a seven days' tour to Great Britain and Paris for $140 or even less. The main thing in traveling is to know in advance where you want to go and to fit your general expenses to your purse. I subjoin a few suggestions for the benefit of the inexperienced traveler. Purchase a copy of the "Satchel Guide to Europe," and make up your tour before starting. Having arranged your tour, study up as thoroughly as possible the history of the countries and places you intend to visit. This is absolutely essential. A person going to Europe for the summer ought to make all their reading of the winter previous bear on the subject, no matter how well-informed or educated he may be. Read up on history, art and architecture, and you will appreciate what you see a great deal more than you otherwise possibly can. If you can't talk French or German buy a conversation guide and learn the set phrases. They will help you wonderfully. Take plenty of wraps on the steamer, as it is often very cold, even in July. Don't put off much work to do on the steamer. Even if you are sick you will find yourself too busy doing nothing to do any work. Always be courteous, especially to officials, but on occasion display that modest assurance for which Americans are noted. Be firm and stern, if necessary, in refusing proffered services which you do not want. Even if economy is no object to you, you will get no better attention and no more pleasure out of your trip by being prodigal.

ECONOMY IN EUROPE.

Economy in Europe is eminently respectable. You will meet men of the highest culture traveling in the most modest manner. When you return you will have a far better idea of how Europeans live and think than if you spent your time in first-class carriages and the palatial hotels only patronized by Americans and the European aristocracy. It is most unfortunate for the reputation of America that many of her citizens traveling abroad leave a very bad impression. For this reason, if no other, the traveler should be careful to comport himself as a gentleman under all circumstances, as foreigners judge of America by the visitors they see among them. You will be greatly pleased with what you see and hear abroad, but will come home a more ardent American than ever. Don't go abroad to criticise. Go to enjoy yourself. You will find more beautiful things to appreciate than you will have time to see, and it is quite useless to make yourself uncomfortable over the many things that are not to your liking.

A MONKEY, NOT A DUDE.

Some Sensible Advice as to the Choice of a Husband.

The Woman's Home Journal gives the following sensible advice: Girls, don't marry a man for money, position or anything but love. Don't do it, if you want to live to a good old age and be happy. You may think that money can bring you all you desire, but it can't. That is where you are mistaken. It can buy you a good many things, but it can never purchase contentment for your heart or happiness for your soul. It may bring temporary smiles to your face, but it will leave great shadows in your heart.

Don't think that I would advise you to marry a worthless fellow just because you imagine you love him. A refined, good, intelligent woman should never marry a vulgar, ill-bred man. No, no, never unite yourself to any one who is not a man in the truest meaning of the word. Neither would I advise a woman to marry a man who had no visible means of supporting her, but for heaven's sake don't marry a millionaire or a king if you don't love him. It will not do. People have tried it time and again, only to find it a miserable failure. It may do for a while. You may revel in gilded halls and be lost in the giddy rounds of pleasure, but a time will come when these things will be a hollow mockery to you. There will be an "aching void" the world can never fill.

Sometimes mothers are to blame for the unhappiness of their daughters. They teach them that respect for their husband and lots of "boodle" are infinitely to be preferred to that foolishness called love. That would do very well if life had no waves of trouble, but it takes something more than simple respect to make two hearts cling together in the hour of adversity. A woman who turns her back on wealth and takes the man of her choice may miss some of the luxuries of life, but she will be happy.

Don't marry a dude. Better get you a monkey. It is cheaper and a great deal nicer. Don't fool with that class of animals. They generally wear a $10 hat on a 10-cent brain, and a woman who takes one of these chaps will get left about as bad as the Southern Confederacy did at Appomattox.

Several Big Fools in Chicago.

[Chicago Mail.]

The relic hunter is not dead yet. After President and Mrs. Cleveland left the Palmer House on Thursday morning there was a rush to the hotel to see the vacant apartments, and one lady offered $10 for the napkin which the lady of the White House had at her hasty breakfast that morning. The same class of hunters have besieged the manager of the Columbia Theater for sprigs of evergreens from the decorations of the boxes. One of the strangest requests was by a woman who said she wanted some of these sprigs to place upon the coffin of her dead child. She is not as foolish, however, as a young dudish thing who entered the Palmer House barber shop last Sunday morning and wanted the barber who had shaved the President to cater to the fuzz on his face.

The city of Toronto, Canada, is a city of churches, and the religious influence is exceptionally strong. Sunday is very strictly observed. With a population of nearly 150,000, no newspaper is published, and no street car is run on that day.

Rev. A. M. Petty, called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Orange, has accepted and already entered upon his work.

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$25.50—FOR A—$75.00

High-Arm Sewing-Machine!

—AND THE—

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[The machines described below are now kept on hand at the Times-Mirror office, and persons can be supplied on short notice, without having to wait until they are shipped from Chicago. The freight is included in the charge below named, from Chicago to Los Angeles Persons ordering machines from this office will pay the extra freight to their destination.]

For $25.50 this machine and WEEKLY MIRROR, postage paid, for one year.

This machine is the first of its kind ever offered the public at factory prices, and cannot be bought from agents for less than the regular selling price, $75. It is the high-arm pattern, has self-setting needle; cannot be run backward; has automatic cut-off for driving belt, which prevents it from being run backward, thus avoiding all dangers of breaking thread or needles. It is a noiseless, light-running machine, accompanied by an illustrated book of instructions that makes everything so plain and simple that any lady or child can master it. We call it the MIRROR HIGH-ARM SEWING MACHINE, and we warrant it to give full and entire satisfaction in every case, or it may be returned to us within ten days after the subscriber has received he same, if it fails to be as represented, at our expense, and the money will be refunded.

Knowing the character of the machine and the high grade of material and workmanship entering into its construction, we have no hesitation in agreeing to return the money at once to any subscriber who is not fully satisfied on examination that our high-arm machine is fully equal to our representations, we paying freight on return of the machine.

CAUTION—Sewing machine agents will tell you, "Beware of Cheap machines." We tell you buy the high-arm machine on trial, and if not satisfactory return it. No agent can sell you its equal for less than $75. Each part of the machine is fitted with such exactness that no trouble can arise if any part is broken, for a new piece can be supplied with an assurance of a perfect fit.

OUTFIT—Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Quilting Gauge, One Screw Driver, Oil Can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb-screw and a Book of Directions. The following extra attachments are also furnished free: Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Set of Wide Hemmers and Shirring Plate.

Give shipping directions plainly, as well as the postoffice address the paper is to be sent to.

Having arranged with the manufacturers to supply us with these machines in large quantities for spot cash at or very near first cost, we can save our subscribers at least $35 on the price of each machine. As this is the first time a sewing machine of this character has been offered the public at about manufacturer's cost, we feel confident our readers will promptly take advantage of this opportunity to provide themselves with first-class high-arm machines, which obtained in any other way would cost them almost three times the amount.

We could fill several columns expatiating on the merits of this high-arm machine, but to save the reader's patience we will simply say that it contains all the modern improvements, is strong, simple, durable, light-running and noiseless.

☞ The LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES—Any person desiring the Daily and this Sewing Machine can have the same by mail for $32.50, they paying the freight from this office to their destination.

HOW TO ORDER.

When you remit to the $25.50 for the Machine and WEEKLY MIRROR one year, write plainly the point the machine is to be shipped to, as well as the postoffice the paper is to be sent to The machine should be ordered to the nearest railroad point where the railroad company an agent stationed, and the name of railroad station, the county and State should be stated When $25.50 is sent for the WEEKLY MIRROR one year and the machine, the freight charges from Los Angeles are to be paid by the subscriber at the point the Machine is delivered to.

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Call at Times-Mirror Office and Examine the Machine.

TESTIMONIALS:

"GIVING PERFECT SATISFACTION."
PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 30, 1886.
Times-Mirror Company: The Times-Mirror Sewing-Machine is giving perfect satisfaction; in my opinion it is as good as any $65 machine. I have not done any heavy work on it yet, but I think it will do it all right. J. W. Ross, Pasadena, Cal.

"HIGHLY PLEASED WITH IT."
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 20, 1886.
Times-Mirror Company: In reply to yours of 26th would state that I am highly pleased with the Premium Sewing-Machine I received with the MIRROR. Gives every satisfaction; so easy to learn how to manage; does such excellent work; in fact cannot praise it too much, and would not take twice the amount it cost me. I am, yours respectfully, MRS. EDWIN BROWN.

"THE MORE WE USE IT, THE BETTER WE LIKE IT."
PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 28, 1886.
Times-Mirror Company: I have used your sewing-machine since last July. The more we use it the better we like it. On fine and heavy work it is splendid. We have tried the attachment. In fact, it goes ahead of your advertisement so far.
MRS. S. A. WARE Pasadena, Cal.

"LIKES IT BETTER THAN THE $125 SINGER."
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1, 1886.
Times-Mirror Company: The machin gives entire satisfaction. My wife likes it better than the $125 Singer that it has replaced. Yours truly,
JOSEPH WILSON.
With Perry, Mott & Co.

"GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION."
EAST LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 1, 1886.
Times-Mirror Company: We have the High-Arm Machine and use it for light family sewing. It gives good satisfaction.
Yours etc. S. W. TRUE.

"RUNS SMOOTH—AND SEWS EVERYTHING BUT BUTTONS."
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 20, 1886.
Times-Mirror Company:

WOMAN AND HOME.

SUSAN SUNSHINE ON THE SPARE MINUTES.

Some Notes on Fancy Work and Working—Mothers Keep Your Hearts Young—Home Reading With Parents and Children—Avoid Ruts.

Some years ago I boarded in a family where was a widowed mother and three young daughters. There were plenty of servants in the house, so there was no necessity for the daughters giving any attention to the details of housekeeping. They had old and tried servants, who had been with them for years, and who knew just what was to be done and how to do it, and did it faithfully.

But these daughters were never idle. I never saw more industry displayed than was shown in that large sitting-room where they always sat together with their mother through the day, unless there was company or they were going out. There was sewing and knitting and crochet work; there was painting and reading and writing; but never a moment of idleness. I've often said to Mr. Sunshine, when he compliments me, as he sometimes does upon my diligence, "I learned how much the little moments are worth when I was boarding with Mrs. McH. and her daughters." It was a surprise to me how much can be accomplished when not a moment is lost. I really believe that I did more in the three months that I was with her than I had ever done in twelve months before.

I have not forgotten that lesson, so now I always keep a book handy that I can pick up if I have five minutes to spare, or a bit of sewing or darning that needs to be done is laid where I will not forget it.

There is nothing in this world so valuable to us as time, yet how we waste it! Life is long enough for us to accomplish all that is needed for us to do if we do not throw away its "spare moments." Looking at it seriously, *have* we any *spare moments?* Can we afford to let them drop out of our lives without using them? I think not. But it will take a great deal of watchfulness to see that we do not let them slip.

Some years ago I commenced the Chautauqua course. I thought when I first considered it that my time was pretty fully occupied, and that I might be undertaking something that I could not carry out. But I was mistaken. I had leisure enough for it. If I only sat down for three minutes, even, my Chautauqua book was where I could reach it, and sometimes perhaps I only read a sentence. But that almost always had some new thought that gave me food for study. It took my thoughts away from trifles, and extended the scope of my reflections. It made me feel that I was still a student, interested in the fresh thought and questions of the day. There was no need for my ideas to settle down into narrow grooves; no necessity for my falling into mental ruts, as for my getting intellectually rusty as I grew older. I found leisure for the whole course in the few spare minutes that we are so apt to let run to waste. That is the beneficent plan which gathers the middle-aged men and women, yes, and the old men and women, too, as well as the young, into this circle which may be organized in every home. I wish every mother in the land was a member of it, and her children with her.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of home-reading. Where parents and children are interested in the same books, they are naturally drawn closer together. They have mutual topics of interest to discuss. They like to compare ideas; and the desire to present some original thought, to discover some new meaning of the author, to surprise their parents by their penetration and research, is a great incentive with the children to earnest study.

I do not believe in mothers allowing themselves to be laid away on the shelf as soon as they reach middle life, and never mingling with the young people with whom their children are associated. Keep your hearts young, mothers, and in sympathy always with the rising generation. It will prevent you from growing old, and keep your feelings fresh. Old age should not be allowed to come to the spirit. There should be for that an immortal youth.

NOTES.

A sure way to make flannels yellow is to hang them in the sun. They should be dried in the air and shade to keep them white.

In hot weather a piano should not be placed in a damp room or left open in a draft of air. It causes the strings and tuning pins to rust and the cloth used in the construction of the keys of action to swell.

Table Tidy.—Take a piece of fine cream-colored congress linen, fifteen inches square, and have it stamped with some oriental design. Embroider it with purse twist and Chinese silk. Finish with a fringe made by pulling out the threads.

Any reader who has old mahogany furniture that has lost its luster and needs to be brightened up should first wash it clean with warm water and wipe it perfectly dry. Then apply a mixture of sweet oil and beeswax with a soft cloth, taking care not to use too much of the mixture. Lastly, polish well with chamois.

A preparation much used in cleaning silver is a little powdered whiting mixed to a paste with water, to which a few drops of ammonia has been added, or with alcohol. Polish with very soft linen cloths, old flannel or a soft chamois skin. Salt will sometimes remove obstinate stains, such as those on egg spoons.

The following is often used to take scorch out of clothes. The juice of two lemons, half an ounce of fine white soap, shaved thin, two ounces of fuller's earth and half a pint of vinegar; boil all together. Lay the scorched articles in the sunlight, and when the above mixture is cool spread it over the scorched portion. Let it dry, then wash and boil the article. Of course if the fabric is so badly burned as to injure and break the threads there is no remedy.

A pretty fashion in table decoration is a single flower—rosebud, carnation or japonica—floating in the finger glass, or a leaf or two of scented verbena or oak-leaved geranium. A good effect is produced by a China rosebud in the top of each guest's napkin. Long trails of the common small-leaved ivy are much laid on tables, and they are effective mixed with sprays of the scarlet pyrus japonica.

Snow Eggs.—Whisk the whites of six eggs with a little powdered lump sugar into a stiff froth; set one quart of milk, sweetened to taste, to boil; drop the egg-froth in it by tablespoonfuls; a few seconds will cook them; take them out and put them on a sieve to drain. When all the egg-froth is cooked, strain what is left of the milk; let it get cold, and mix gradually with it the yolks of the eggs, with any flavoring you like. Put the vessel containing this into a saucepan of water, and keep stirring on the fire until the custard thickens. To serve, pile up the whites on the dish, pour the custard round them, and sprinkle the top with "hundreds and thousands."

A Burlap Screen.—A very satisfactory screen is made by covering a frame with ordinary burlap. If it is desired to decorate this, a good way is to use figures cut out of cretonne. Very large Japanese and Chinese designs with figures, temples, trees and birds are best adapted for the purpose. Paste them on and buttonhole the edges loosely with crewel.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The Effect of Mental Training in Childhood.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Modern biologists have found little difficulty in tracing the first mental processes of early childhood to that faculty of imitation which is the common possession of all highly organized animals. For a considerable period of time beyond infancy, indeed, the mental development of a child may be entirely the result of example and imitation. Yet it seems clearly evident that this sort of training is not only unsatisfactory and dangerous in its results and tendencies, but it tends directly to develop unpleasant personal characteristics or abnormal intellectual processes. A rational and coherent system of education and mental discipline is as necessary to the symmetrical intellectual growth of a child of tender years as a proper diet is to the development of its muscular system. Nobody—at least no parent—would dream of denying this; yet comparatively few are found who steadily apply the principle in practice. Fairy stories of one sort or another are the heritage of all the children, while in many families the value of mental discipline as applied to very young children is a thing unrecognized and unknown. The child whose smart sayings and unexpected movements betoken an intellect more than ordinarily active is encouraged as an amusement and exhibited to visitors as a prodigy, and too frequently its infantile eccentricities are given so free a rein that general discomfort to the household is the result. The rational and legitimate supervision which should be exercised by the head of the family is usually relaxed in favor of the bright child, who, more than the others, should be in truth an object of constant solicitude. The parental idea of watchfulness over the developing mind may easily include and involve errors that result in confusion, as is seen when a child's babbling passes, by some quick transition of word to deed, into an act of wrong-doing whose consequences may be disastrous and irreparable. Experience through many generations has shown that the plastic and impressionable brain of childhood may retain a distinct perception of the methods of evil, while the mischief, the folly and sin involved are ideas which the dawning intelligence may fail to grasp. The wisest course of training, therefore, should exclude all possibility of the introduction into the awakening mind of strange suggestions which may be interpreted by the child in a manner not to be foreseen by those in whom the intellectual powers have been ripened and rendered stable by the experience of years.

She Knew Her Rights.

The duties imposed upon a minister's wife are so well recognized that a girl may reasonably hesitate before marrying a man whose profession will require so much of her without the probability of a charitable consideration of her failures to meet every demand. In an article in the Woman's Magazine, a minister's wife defends herself to a critical caller who urged her to do more church work:

"And are we to expect nothing of a minister's wife?" said Miss Lane in a very subdued voice.

"Nothing more than her duty as a woman. If she have qualities that will give her a leading social influence, and have time to spare from her home duties, which are always first, she ought to let these qualities become active for good. But no more can, with justice, be required of her than any other woman in the congregation. Your contract for service is with her husband and not her; and you have no more just claim upon her time, nor right to control her freedom, than you have over the wife of your lawyer, doctor or schoolmaster. If you think my services absolutely essential to the prosperity of the church, just state the amount of salary you can afford to give, and if for the sum I can procure a person in every way as competent as myself to assume the charge of my children and household, I will take into serious consideration your proposition. Beyond this, ladies, I can promise nothing. I could wish to number you all as my friends. I have come among you only as a stranger, seeking no preëminence, but desiring to do my duty as a woman. The fact that my husband is your minister gives me of right no position among you, and gives you no right to demand of me any public service. If my husband fails in his duty, admonish him; but, in the name of justice and humanity, do not establish any supervision over me. Let my private life be as sacred from intrusion as that of any other woman. This I have a right to demand, and will be satisfied with nothing else."

Reading for Amusement.

[By Annette Winters Shattuck.]

If you are thinking of investing in any of that class of novels so generally advertised for summer reading, don't do it; life is too short and the value of real literature too great to waste an hour on these mediocrities. In this age of books, when information and living thoughts are given in such pleasing forms, when there are books which might "take rank in our life with parents and lovers and passionate experiences," we cannot afford to read simply for amusement.

It is surprising how few people ever consider the object, see what may be the advantages of reading. Year after year we devour books, magazines and papers. Do they leave us nobler, happier or better fitted to do our work in this world, or to understand and help our fellow-men? If not, we have been criminally wasteful of time. We have robbed our own natures and proved false to our position in society by contributing to it less than we were capable of doing. A man's influence in society depends upon the real worth of his character, and that is to a great degree what his associates and thoughts make it.

To many, books are more really companions than are people. The novelist, the biographer, the historian, each carry us with him into the very life of his hero. He shows us what we are capable of being and doing. If these heroes have overcome great obstacles and accomplished much good, we are inspired to noble deeds and holy living; unconsciously our standard of morals, of culture, of refinement, and our opinions on social questions are formed by their influence. Many minds have been poisoned or irredeemably warped in their judgments by a clever story of doubtful moral tone in which the glamour of romance and adventure, if not attractive, at least did not make vice seem repulsive.

And the power of this literature for evil lies in the fact that it is not thought objectionable, and has much in it which is good. It comes into our homes in the form of light novels, or magazine stories, often from the pens of Christian writers, and is so subtle and unaggressive in its workings that we are unconscious of its influence; then if a book does not arouse us to truer living, it were better unread. The novels of MacDonald, George Eliot, Dickens, Thackeray and a host of others are fascinating enough to while away the longest summer day, and not to have read them is a great loss to any mature mind; then why waste time on anything less sweet and wholesome?

Emerson says: "Never read any book that is not a year old;" and surely there is no lack of standard works tested by minds which have grown strong on them and which have been handed down to this generation as a priceless gift. With these to choose from we can well wait until the new book has been found worthy to live, and thus worthy our time and thought.

Charles Egbert Craddock.

[Washington Republic.]

Miss Mary N. Murfree, or rather "Charles Egbert Craddock," as she is best known to fame, is a magnificent pianiste, playing with a brilliancy, it is said, that few women equal. She is 28 years of age, has very red lips, small, white teeth, and black, snappy eyes; hair brown, and worn in curls about the forehead, surmounted by a braid. Her mouth is large and teeth perfect. When she speaks her mouth stretches to a surprising degree; her eyes sway, the heavy eyebrows lift, and intelligence illuminates the face. Then only is she at all interesting. This is a pen picture of a friend writing from St. Louis who daily sees the new literary lioness. She is now best known to all her friends as Miss Craddock. "She has few acquaintances here," writes my informant, "being modest and retiring to a fault. She therefore was almost an unknown when the discovery of her identity was made, and on her return to St. Louis from Boston a desperate effort was made by a number of society ladies to bring her out. They were not successful, however, since Miss Murfree would not accept any favor socially, saying she had done nothing to warrant her in posing as a celebrity. She left two or three weeks since for the mountains of Tennessee, where, with her sister as a guide, helper and friend, she will pursue the study of nature and character, the delineation of which has made her famous."

Science in the House.

Science, in a mild form, is now occupying itself in making many inventions for domestic purposes, saving time and trouble to the housekeeper. Among the latest are striking sand-glasses to be used by the cook, or another, in operations which require a specified amount of time and attention. One of these glasses is so weighted and hung that the emptying of the sand reverses it, and causes a metal attachment to strike against the stand in falling, thus giving a note of warning, so that the person using it is able to attend to other things meanwhile, instead of having, as formerly, to give unceasing glances at the running of the sand. This little implement everybody who has never boiled an egg or done any other brief thing of the kind, by the help of a three-minute glass, will feel to be a great enfranchisement. Another invention useful to those who keep birds is a cage on one side of the floor of which is fitted a roll of thick water-proof paper, running through grooves and crossing the entire bottom of the cage. Every morning the soiled paper is pulled through and torn off in its own crease without more ado, ready to be thrown in the fire, and the fresh paper, in the act of pulling off the soiled, has taken its place, thus sparing the person whose duty it is to attend to the cleanliness of the cage much trouble and annoyance and the little tenant of the place much fluttering.

The Girl Who Helps Mother.

[Catherine Cole.]

There is a girl, and I love to think on her and talk of her, who comes in late when there is company, who wears a pretty little air of responsibility and anxiety with her youth, whom the others seem to depend on and look to for many comforts. She is the girl who helps mother. In her own home she is a blessed little saint and comforter. She takes unfinished tasks from the tired, still fingers that falter at their work; her strong young figure is a staff upon which the gray-haired, white-faced mother leans and is rested. She helps mother with the spring sewing, with the week's mending, with a cheerful conversation and congenial companionship that some girls do not think worth while wasting only on mother. And when there comes a day when she must bend, as girls must often bend, over the old, wornout body of mother lying unheedful in her coffin, rough hands folded, her long disquiet merged in rest, something very sweet will be mingled with her loss, and the girl who helped mother will find a benediction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

English Servants.

The number of servants kept in any English household depends almost entirely on the amount of social visiting required or the hospitality exercised. Quiet families of the upper class can live very satisfactorily and comfortably with two or three servants, but other members of the same family, who are perhaps more in public or fashionable life, find their household requirements multiplying at once. I have seen one general servant do the work of a household of three people cheerfully, tidily and efficiently. A daughter of this same family, married to a wealthy member of Parliament, assured me she found it impossible to manage in her town house with less than nine servants, and in the country she had sixteen. I mention this fact since it indicates that the amount of apparent ostentation in household management in England is merely a result of social requirement, and that it has nothing to do with the "keeping up" of one's prestige.

The Art of Picture Hanging.

How to hang pictures so as to prevent their killing each other or being killed by their surroundings has ever been a difficult matter. In a collection it is impossible that all the pictures should be hung in a row nearest the natural range of light. Yet even having this manifest advantage, killing is frequently effected by adjacent contrasts of color. It is related of Turner that he did not consider his labors over when he had sent his pictures to the exhibition. He would wait until the hanging committee had done its work, and then on varnishing day would by a few magical touches so alter the tone of his work that all the remaining canvases looked like foils carefully arranged to set off this one particular picture in the whole room. "He has been here and fired off a gun," said Constable on one occasion when he found that the introduction at the last moment of a bit of scarlet into a gray sea piece of Turner's had completely absorbed the color of his own picture.

For home decoration as great care is required in the hanging as in the purchase of pictures. In selection the purchaser must be guided first by the size of the room. What appears mellow and harmonious in the great gallery will seem full of harsh outlines and discordant blotches of color when hung in the modest parlor where the proper focal distance cannot be obtained. The size of the room and the color of the room must not violently contrast with the color of the picture. For instance, if a painting rich in reds and yellows of a tropical sunset is hung in a room lacking in bright color, its reds and yellows will glare with a terrible fury; and a picture which is subdued in tone will have all its depth of color absorbed, leaving it gray and chalky, if placed in a position with warm surroundings. Even it picture and room are in complementary tints, there is an art in hanging so that the painting may appear at its best. Generally this effect is produced when it is hung flat against the wall on a line nearest the natural range of the eye. A second picture placed about this line may be tilted. It is important, also, that the light of day should fall on the canvas at the same angle as the pictured lights. That is, if the light in the picture appears to come from the right-hand side, the real light should likewise come from the right-hand side. Attention to these details may appear trifling to one who knows nothing and cares little for art, but the care extended will be amply repaid to them in the restful effect gained, while to the cultured, even mediocre pictures may be made to bear a charm that will make their possession a joy forever.

A Lady's Idea of Beautifying a Troublesome Piece of Furniture.

[London Queen.]

My idea for vanquishing the washstand difficulty is merely to have a large three-cornered shelf, with hole for the basin, covered with cool-looking plain lincrusta (or enameled to match the room) fixed in a corner, the heighth being that of an ordinary washstand and the width according to taste and requirements. On the wall above this shelf have on one side one of the little "oak book-shelves," for bottles, etc.; on the other one of the wall towel rails. In the center, or rather corner, hang a hotte or other suitable basket, for sponges, and now a neat brass rod should be fixed across at the top, say, about seven feet from the floor, to hold the two curtains, which will hide our washstand when not in use. They should be on largish rings, so as to draw easily and not of too thick cretonne, lest they should be in the way when drawn back. A good-sized corner bracket—even a deal one—enameled to suit the room, fixed at the top of this arrangement with a statuette or quaint pot, makes this quite a pretty corner of the room.

An arrangement suited to another corner (it should be in good light), is to place a long, narrow mirror, the inexpensive kind with the narrow frame. Enameled ivory does, *faute de mieux*, across the corner, resting on the floor. This has the double advantage of being very decorative and doing away with the necessity for a regular wardrobe with a plate-glass door, always an expensive item, and impossible to make unlike bed-room furniture.

One must, however artistic, have somewhere to keep gowns, etc., and I should advise two tall cupboards (in this room one could be placed at each end), enameled and paneled the same as the door—one to hang clothes in, the other with shelves. Curtain the windows with yellow and white art muslin, with frilled edges on one side, and cretonne, or gobelin serge if preferred, on the other. This should be wide enough to draw right across at night.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A morning hand bath in cold salt water is delightfully invigorating.

Good fresh buttermilk made from sweet cream is a serviceable drink in diabetes.

To pack a trunk fold each article flat without wrinkles. More can be pressed into a trunk flat than in bundles.

To test nutmegs prick them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Salt and vinegar, applied hot, are good for cleaning brass, which should afterward be polished with fine ashes.

The best thing to polish eye-glasses and spectacles with is a bit of newspaper. Moisten the glasses and rub dry.

Yellow soap and whiting if mixed together with a little water into a thick paste will stop a leak as effectually as will solder.

Never use lye to clean tin; it will soon spoil it. Make it clean with soap and water and rub with whiting, and it will look well and last longer.

A refreshing and nourishing drink for an invalid: Stir the yellow of an egg into a glass of lemonade. If this is too rich use more lemonade and drink part at a time.

To make glossy starch melt together one ounce white wax and two ounces spermaceti. Make starch, and to a good-sized panful add a lump of the mixture about the size of a pea.

To remove wet grass stains on white goods with water, rub in some soft soap and as much baking soda as will adhere; let stand half an hour, wash out in the usual manner, and the stain will generally be gone.

For earache take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie; dip it in sweet oil and insert in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Any kind of a bath, or any other process that will produce a general perspiration, and thus bring about a reaction, will cure a cold. Simply inhaling fresh air largely, by deep inspiration, is sufficient to nip an insipient cold in the bud.

The very simple remedy of common salt has cured many cases of fever and ague. A teaspoonful taken in water, and a teaspoonful deposited inside each stocking, next to the foot, as the chill is coming on. This comprises the whole of the treatment.

A damp broom is often an excellent thing with which to sweep a carpet after the first dirt has been removed, but a wet broom a very bad one. If dirt and water make mud, a wet broom will be the means of spreading that compound wherever it travels.

Never use a particle of soap about your silver when washing it if you would not have it look like pewter. Use clear hot water, or a few drops of ammonia in the water; and when it requires polishing use a piece of chamois and whiting and rub hard. If very much stained, clean with whiting and ammonia.

Real Estate.

Howard, Clancy & Meredith,

120 N. MAIN ST.

$25,000—8-room house, Hill st., near Fourth; lot 60x165.
$10,000—2-story 8-room house, finely-improved grounds, half block from street cars; lot 132x165.
$ 2,000—The handsome "Rice Place," at Highland Park, about 4 acres.
$10,000—An elegant residence, commanding a fine view of city; lot 340x300; a bargain.
$7000—6-room house and lot on Ninth st.
$4500—5-room house on Temple st., corner lot.
$10,000—New 7-room house, hall, etc., corner Washington st. and Bonsallo ave.
$5000—6-room house, with hall; Banning st.
$8000—40 feet, with 5-room house, on Los Angeles st.
$6200—5-room house, and lots 5 and 6, Davis subdivision, cor. Boyle ave. and Seventh st.
$2500—5-room house, King st., near Grand ave.; lot 60x110.
$3500—Beautiful residence, Twelfth street; lot 52x190.
$2250—4-room house, hard-finished, on Well st.; lot 50x140.
$33,000—250 feet on Grand ave., with 9-room residence; hot and cold water, bath, all modern conveniences.
$13,000—254 feet on Grand ave., with 5-room house.
$5000—Lot 60x165, on Olive st., near Twelfth.
$650—Lot 31, block 12, Brooklyn Heights.
$3000—100 feet on York st., between Grand ave. and Figueroa st.
$9000—Lot 24, Judson tract, corner Flower and Walnut drive.
$2500—Corner lot in Homestead tract, 165x178.
$4000—50 feet on Flower st., clean side.
$10,000—75x150 to 20-foot alley; cor. Hope and Ninth sts.
$5,03—Lot 55x150, on Tenth st., close in.
$3500—Lot on Temple-st. Park tract, near Figueroa st.
$700—For lots 25 and 26, block 9, Howes tract.
$1500—Each, lots 171 and 172, Victor Heights.
$35,000—Lot 65x80, cor. Upper Main st. and Bellevue ave.
Lot 65x150, on Sixth st., off Park.
Lot 52x165, Buena Vista st., nr. Bellevue ave.
60 feet on Fort st., adjoining Board of Trade building.
100 feet on Franklin st., near Spring.
30 feet on First, between Fort and Hill sts.
28 feet on Main st., bet. First and Second, east side.
165 feet cor. Hoff and Chestnut sts., East Los Angeles.
87 feet on Upper Main st., running back to New High st.
25 feet on Second st., near San Pedro
75 feet in Mills & Wicks' extension of Second.
40 feet on First st., near Geary.
100 feet on Alameda st., opp. new S. P. depot.
$13,000—25 acres, improved, six miles south of city.
$11,000—20 acres, improved, with house, 2½ miles south of city.
$22,500—10 acres, highly improved, at Alhambra, with 10 shares water stock.
$24,000—40 acres adjoining Gladstone, 30 shares water stock.
$19,000—27 acres, highly improved, at Azusa, opposite schoolhouse.
$150 each—8 lots in East Santa Monica.
$15,000—55 acres at Cahuenga.
$12,000—80 acres one mile south of Anaheim; first-class land.
$3300—Lot 22, Scott's addition to Santa Monica; 52x270.
$2500—20 acres near Long Beach, highly improved.
$12,000—20 acres adjoining Nadeau vineyard.

FOR SALE

—AT—

GREAT BARGAINS!

—AND—

On Very Liberal Terms of Payment.

ONE WELL - FINISHED COTTAGE,
Of 4 Rooms and Pantry,
Together with outhouses and barn, on a lot of 49 feet front by 160 feet deep, fenced in, having the privilege of an alley, and only fifteen minutes' walk from the Courthouse.
Price, $2700; well worth $3500. Apply to
P. BEAUDRY, 295 North Main street.

ONE WELL - FINISHED COTTAGE,
Of 4 Rooms,
On a level lot, affording a fine view of the city, 30 feet front on Montreal st. by 155 feet deep, having the privilege of 20-foot alley, and not more than ten minutes' walk from the Postoffice. Price, $2500; worth $3500. Apply to
P. BEAUDRY, 295 North Main street.

ONE WELL - FINISHED COTTAGE,
Of 5 Rooms,
Together with outhouses and barn, on a lot of 49 feet front by 175 feet deep, with a handsome fence around it, having privilege of an alley, and only ten minutes from the Postoffice.
Price, $2900; worth $4000. Apply to
P. BEAUDRY, 295 North Main street.

ONE WELL - FINISHED COTTAGE,
Of 5 Rooms,
Together with outhouses and barn, on a lot 49 feet front by 155 feet deep, all fenced in, having privilege of an alley, and only ten minutes' walk from the Postoffice.
Price, $2900; worth $4000. Apply to
P. BEAUDRY, 295 North Main street.

ONE WELL - FINISHED COTTAGE,
Of 4 Rooms, with Pantry,
And outhouses, on a level lot of 40 feet front by 125 feet deep, with a handsome fence around it, having privilege of an alley, and only ten minutes' walk from the Postoffice.
Price, $2300; worth $3000. Apply to
P. BEAUDRY, 295 North Main street.

FOR SALE.

$1,200—Per acre, 25 acres on Washington st., running through to Pico.
5,000—Lot on Hill st., near Twelfth.
2,300—Two lots in Sisters of Charity tract.
3,500—40 feet on Flower street.
2,500—Lot 75x150, Severance st., near Adams.
1,500—Each 2 lots on Eleventh street, one block from Figueroa.
6,500—60x175 on west side of Figueroa, near Pico.
3,750—3 lots on Washington, cor. of Iowa.
2,700—2 lots on clean side of Ocean street, 105⅞x176.
2,000—Lot on Grand avenue, near Adams.
25,000—Corner Los Angeles and Fourth sts.; 66x128; near Government building.
215—Per front foot, Main, near new hotel.
300—Per front foot, best corner on Fort street, adjoining St. Vincent Hotel.
10,000—41x158 on Fourth street, between Los Angeles and Wall.
330—Front foot, opp. Sixth-street Park.
10,000—30 feet on Fort street, one-half block from hotel.
800—A few of the best lots on Pasadena avenue, in Garvanzo.
11,000—Fine house on Hill street, between Tenth and Eleventh.
3,500—Good 5-room house on Beaudry ave., near Temple.
12,000—10 room house, Olive st., near Second.
7,000—Two 6-room houses on Carr st., near Main st.
2,600—5-room house, E. Pico st., near Main.

Bradshaw & Zellner,

33 South Spring Street, Room 23.

LOS ANGELES

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Incorporated April, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors is now ready to entertain applications for membership, which will be acted upon in the order received.
Address W. GILBERT, Secretary,
104 North Spring street.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
—OF THE—
LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK,
At the close of business, Wednesday, October 5th, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$1,006,342.21
Expenses and taxes paid		7,161.39
Banking house and fixtures		122,975.44
Government bonds		268,250.00
Cash on hand	$577,452.73	
In other banks	674,513.17	1,251,965.95
Total		$2,746,624.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 300,000.00
Surplus	30,000.00
Undivided profits	38,284.97
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	2,333,340.02
Total	$2,746,624.99

Real Estate.

159 159

Large and Beautiful Lots

—IN THE—

Washington Street and Pico Street Heights Tract,

Now on the Market and For Sale.

This property is a portion of the high plateau of ground between Washington and Pico streets, just west of the city limits. The Electric Motor Road has its present terminus directly opposite the property on Pico street. The quickest, cleanest and most pleasant road to the city to ride over. The Washington street two-horse line is to be extended and will soon be within three minutes' walk of the Washington-street front of this property.

FARE BY EITHER LINE ONLY FIVE CENTS.

The lots are large, many of them from 55 to 72 feet wide and from 158 to 170 feet deep.

A magnificent outlook from every part of the property. Mountain view unsurpassed. Pure and wholesome air. The soil first-class in all respects.

PRICES LOW. Terms exceedingly favorable, towit: One-third cash and the remainder in four equal payments in four, eight, twelve and sixteen months. Interest on deferred payments only 6 per cent. per annum.

APPLY EARLY TO

WM. H. MAURICE & CO., AGENTS,

NO. 16 S. SPRING ST (Opposite the Nadeau),

Or to H. M. BOWKER, Ellendale Place, West Adams St.

LA PRESA!

The Beautiful Swiss Village on Lake Como

BEING REPRODUCED IN SAN DIEGO.

The most novel thing yet undertaken in the development of this southern country is now being done at LA PRESA, nine miles from San Diego. The plan is to reproduce in that delightful spot the counterpart of the celebrated Swiss village on Lake Como, in Northern Italy. To this end a railroad is being built to the place, and a fine modern hotel is to be erected at once. The situation is most delightful; far enough removed from the sea to escape rough winds, yet near enough to be always cool. With pure water, fine scenery, and the best of soil, LA PRESA is just the place to invest for a quick turn with big profits. LA PRESA is sure to grow rapidly, as it has all the elements to attract a select class of settlers.

Lots are Sold for the Low Price of $100 to $125 Each.

Sidney Lacey, No. 106 N. Spring st.

GENERAL AGENT IN THIS CITY.

LAKESIDE HOMES!

TO BE ON THE MARKET NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

164—Large Lots—164, Each to Be Sold for a Home.

The Temple-street Cable road runs to within three blocks of Lakeside, and the Ostrich Farm Street Railway runs through the tract, making it easily accessible from the business center. The streets are being graded and water pipes laid to each lot. 25 per cent. deduction from schedule price will be made to those who buy before January 1st. Prices low and terms easy.

McCOLLUM & BIXBY,

304 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.,

Are the Agents for This Tract.

JONES TRACT!

On Pico Street, West of Pearl.

—CLEAN SIDE.—

Cement Sidewalks to be Laid. Lots 53:4x160 and 50x146

REMEMBER, Pico street is ordered graded, and this is one of the few tracts in the western part of the city, fifteen minutes from the Courthouse, that is offered straight from the hands of the original owner. Apply to

MARK G. JONES,

Room 1, Jones Block, 75 North Spring Street.

VIGNES & McGREGOR, 186 N. Main Street.

TEMPLE STREET CABLE CARS

—WILL TAKE YOU TO THE—

REAL-ESTATE OFFICE OF J. J. FRAMPTON.

—HE WILL SELL YOU—

Level Lots in the CABLE ROAD TRACT for $500 and $600.

ONE-THIRD CASH OR INSTALLMENT PLAN. WATER PIPED AND STREETS MADE

Bring your own tin horn, lunch baskets and other luxuries. I cannot afford to furnish them at these prices.

J. J. FRAMPTON, Western Terminus Temple Street Cable Road.

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

SCHOOL, RAILROAD, FARMING AND FRUIT LANDS.

From $5 an Acre Upward.

Now is the Time to Locate on Government Lands, Close to Railroad.

McDuffee Bros. & Co., 16 South Spring Street.

DOGS AND KENNELS.

AN ODD HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE WITH HIS DOGS.

Shifting Camp for the Quail at Greenwood Lake—A Canine Villa That Was the Mystery of the Elberon Drive.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The October leaves are falling around the Hathaway House, at Deal Beach, New Jersey. All of the summer loiterers have left, and the mystery of Elberon drive is about to leave also. Frequently the glittering equipages from the Branch halted on the public drive and inquiry was made: "What do those flaunting pennants mean?" "What sounds are those coming up from those odd-looking tents?" In an open field of nine acres' sweep an aristocratic Englishman has placed his hunters' kennel. Half hid amid a cluster of thick, scrubby pines are buildings and tents of most ingenious architecture. A portly, tall, ruddy, polished gentleman, lazily reclines under a canvas awning. His eyes are set upon the restless sea that dashes its waves upon the banks of his little kingdom. Eight dogs set up a howling bark as I approach—the air rings with the music of the hunt.

Order is restored. I stand inquiringly a moment before the enchanting scene, and then am bid welcome. I would have styled the whole concern at once as the strangest eccentricity of man, but a closer inspection overwhelmed me with a refined and aristocratic air that hung around the place.

A LOVER OF DOGS.

The English gentleman is known the world around within the very genteel circle of sportsmen and dow-fanciers. His passion is for thoroughbred dogs and for the hunt. Being a bachelor of leisure and means, he roams the plains and mountains in gaming time and summers with his canine family down by the sea. He pays $100 a week for the privileges of the field and the boarding of his servants. He has a keeper, a trainer and an errand boy. Nor are they too many around the precincts of this strange villa. Every minute is preoccupied by duties that have the discipline of soldiery. Under an awning we sit, that is veered around to suit the sun and the wind. Tent tables and tent chairs are placed to our convenience. An ingenious gong hangs back of the host on the rail fence. He reaches back, gives it a startling tap and upon the instant his servant "John" is at his command. A repast is served, such as English lords are accustomed to, and the story of this summer romance is told.

The kennel is brought here from July to the last of October, when it is transplanted to Greenwood Lake until some time in December. In this latter place the quail abound, and English pheasants are caught outside the line of Tuxedo Park. Though it is extensive and minute, like a palace, the kennel can be taken apart with easy dispatch, boarded on train and rearranged just as quickly at any other place. The "shooting house" is one wing of it, beautifully constructed of cedar and white pine. It is spar-varnished, the only varnish that withstands the sea air. A very curious and complete outfit of the hunter is to be found in this apartment—for birds, for fish, for deer. Here and there hang elaborate rain suits, hunting boots and coats, rods, knives, decoy-ducks, traps and boxing-gloves. A full "dog library" is on an upper shelf—"Stoneheng's Standard English Authority on Dogs;" "British Dogs," by Hugh Balziel; "Sportsman's Gazeteer," by Hallock; "Dog Training," by Hammon; "Disease of Dogs," by Ashmond; "National American Kennel," "Club Stud Book," the official register of all dogs in the country—these and volumes more assume to be the fascinating reading of this expert hunter by the sea.

THE KENNEL.

The "dog kennels" composed the next apartment, divided into sections for Irish setters, English setters and hounds. The skeleton of this section was made of cedar at the base and surmounted with beautiful patterns of wire grating. It admitted of air in the heat, and a canvas let fall from above shut out cold and storm. The kennels, all set in a row, were of ingenious device, in size 2 feet 6 by 4 feet long, 3 feet 9 high. Each box was made for traveling purposes. The top screen of it may be shut or opened with boards for that purpose to suit the heat or cold. A feeding box works on springs from the side. Guards are placed on the outside to prevent injury to ear or paw of dog by the hard knocks of the baggage car. This gentleman is the only dog man that uses canvas beds for his animals. Straw keeps cool, he admits, but collects fleas and destroys the coat of dogs. A yard is included in this apartment, and through its wire wall you can see the dogs hiding under their boxes, shut in by hanging canvas to exclude the black flies.

Next comes the "hospital" for dogs not in condition. They are kept here with every freedom until fit. It is a laboratory of medicines. The Henry Clay Glover medicines are the favorite. His mange and distemper cures are inimitable. The "grooming-yard" is next in order. Here is a medley of brushes, combs, sponges, towels, chamois, grooming-bench and polished scales to weigh the dogs to find their proper growth and weight. The "keeper's quarters" complete the other wing. It is so arranged that it communicates with every part of the kennel, and upon the least sign of need he is within. At labeled places are the alarm bell, whistle to call watchdogs, clock that strikes the hour of dog-lunch, dark lantern, night signals, rockets to frighten wild beasts at night—the bear that often is drawn by the smell of molasses—altogether a very minute outfit.

THE DOG'S KITCHEN.

The "dog's kitchen" was no uninteresting spot. A kerosene stove all boxed in; polished tinware and a clean table were very inviting. The dogs have the best of roast beef, tenderloin and the choicest bags of rice standing around by the bushel, among several baskets of vegetables. The liquids are measured, the solids are weighed. Next comes the "camp," a little removed, an inviting place to the mountaineer. Wind-sails stretch here and there under trees, with hammocks swinging in the breeze. A toilet room to the north, a clam-bake to the east finishes up the villa on that side. The "watch tent" disports itself in gaudy stripe, with flapping doors at both ends. There an Irish setter serves on one shift and an English on the other. They are alert like sentinels, and give the alarm by night and day. In the center of the field are planted large umbrellas to shade pails of water for the exercising dogs. Over all this cluster of strange buildings float large and small flags, that call the attention of all seashore vehicles as they pass by. Each dog has his flag, which is hoisted to the breeze when he is out working—as many flags as there are dogs out. The watch tent is surmounted with streamers and the United States flag, with the word "watch" emblazoned upon it. Over one end of the kennel is permanently fixed the flag of the favorite dog, "Duke of Connaught," named after the Queen's son that has that title in Ireland. On the camp proudly waves the United States Jack—the name of the blue flag with white spots on it. Highest over all is hoisted the fifty-foot streamer on flag pole, with the large white letters upon it spelling the words for a mile's inspection, "The Hunters."

ROYAL DOGS.

Of course these dogs are of more than aristocratic blood; they are of a royal strain it would seem. Among the Irish setters the "Duke of Connaught" is the favorite. His master dotes on him. His habits are very domestic; he enjoys travel, is a connoisseur of grand scenery, grows fairly wild over lakes and mountains. He leaps into the carriage, and never tires of landscapes for a hundred miles. He answers promptly to the whistle and does anything you tell him. Next is the hunter Glencoe. He is only a pup, but according to the judges of the bench show, gives promise of being the finest field dog in existence. His pedigree can be traced back fifty generations. His sire was the fine Glencoe, and the dam Farro—both dead. None of this stock can be had again. The third kennel holds hunter Elcho, a brother to Glencoe, and the same in all his peculiarities. The fourth is Warwick, an English Llewellyn setter, blue belton dog; has No. 3499 in the A. K. R. His sire was Czar, and dam Pearl Blue. The fifth is Count Rockingham, of the Laverack type of English setters—of a breed of a peculiar shape. His sire was Rockingham, and dam Princess Phœbus. The sixth is a brother to the Count, a blue belton, tan-marked dog—the Prince Rockingham. The two greyhounds are of graceful mold, the highest bred dogs in the country. They are named after two Indian dignitaries, Rajah and Rawhl. The Dude tarries behind in Brooklyn with coachman and gardener, keeping watch over the premises by night. Two Irish setters, also from Glencoe, are up at Bridgeport in the hands of a trainer.

THE DOGS AT DINNER.

It is an interesting sight to witness the preparing of food and the feeding of the dogs. The principal meal is at 5 p.m. At 12 m. is lunch. A clock strikes the bell signal, when the food must be promptly served. The main meal is composed of roast beef or steak, rice, turnips, cabbage and potatoes being the chief vegetable diet. Meat and rice are the principal food. Twice a week the steak is omitted, and plain liver is served instead. It loosens them and keeps the system free. Also a mutton stew is made—perhaps an Irish stew—composed of mutton, potatoes and onion. The onion acts as a tonic on the liver. Twice a week large bones are given as extras, that the dogs may chew to keep their teeth and gums good. Bone-meal is occasionally mixed with their other food. All these cooked ingredients are cut up together, made into a cake, weighed for an average mess of two and a half pounds each, with varied amount, according to a dog's work and condition. The greyhounds always require more blood-heating nutriment than the setters, and vegetables are introduced or omitted, according to occasion. Ship biscuits or Spratt's dog-cakes are also served several times a week. The whole concern had something of the French culinary art about it, and it lacked only a printed, gilt-edged bill of fare to make it equal to a first-class boarding hotel.

EXERCISING.

Perhaps the exercising of the dogs would give one the desired opportunity of judging of the stock and their hunting qualities. A tap upon the gong and the keeper, trainer and boy stand ready, in liveried pretense, with whip and whistle, to answer to the master's bidding. Another tap, hooked to the collar, and the English sportsman stands before his kennel at 6 o'clock in the morning, with dress designed for a bath and dogs eagerly pressing on the keeper's straps by his side, for a race and a plunge in the sea. A shrill hunter's whistle and the leash is let loose. The leash is a new patent. It is a leathern thong attached to one or several collars of the patent spring hooked to the collar and dogs. A string attaches to each of the patent springs, runs through the thong, hid till it reaches a ring to be taken into the hand for manipulation. At the word go, the ring is pulled, the dogs are freed simultaneously, and away they go. What a race and a howl! Soon over the field they start like lightning streaks, the hounds a mere dash in the air. They run to win. The master comes up to them on the beach, the vanquished ones sitting upon their haunches and crying in despair over their disgrace, until a gentle hand pats them on the head and consoles them with the hope of the next race. There, with more than dog instinct, they calculate the bearings of the surf; they catch the vantage wave and ride out in the deep for a swim. At the signal of the whistle they turn into the field for a run. When nearly dry they are put on a grooming bench and rubbed. Later they are put to the "exercising line." A padded lead is attached to 200 feet of rope terminating under the umbrella, where it works on a swivel. One after another are exercised during the day.

TRAINING FOR THE FIELD.

At certain hours they are in training on birds. The tall, handsome Englishman is the embodiment of kindness and patience. The dogs bask in his smiles and praises of their good work. A test for quail game is made somewhat after this manner: He places the bird into a cage and sets is out against the wind to give scent. An old dog is put to windward to find the bird. In teaching a dog to retrieve the bird is occasionally killed. The bringing in of the bird without mangling it is the chief test of a good dog. A soft-mouthed dog; when taught, will bring a bird alive back into the hand. Often a bird is spiked—pins put in it—to teach a hard-mouthed dog to handle lightly. If a dog cannot be so trained successfully, he is then taught to retrieve by wing.

The English sportsman here referred to the contemplated visit of the celebrated dog Tamany, to work with Warwick, Count and Prince. John White is his handler at Bridgeport. The English setters were down all last winter at Thomasville, N. C., near High Point, where the Eastern field-trials are run. The Irish puppies are now being fitted to run in the Derby for young animals. In speaking of field-trials, this dog-fancier explained: "You put dogs down for a race, called heats. One hundred or more celebrated canines may have entered. The judges are on horseback, following with field-glasses and sighting the dogs. Any of the dog owners are allowed to ride with the judges. The trainer or handler takes dogs in hand for the start and run. The dog which finds the game first, heads up in best style, flurries the least and retrieves most gracefully, wins the heat. Merit and demerit marks are added up, and judges decide. The winning dog is always kept up. If he wins even twenty heats and loses, he is shut out. The heats are kept up until the last dog beats, and several hundred runs may thus be made. The winning prize may be $500 for first. Special prizes—cups—are given for the best workers."

POINTS.

In speaking of the more particular qualities of fine dogs, he said: "You want a good-shaped head—that's what the bench showmen go on. A dog is a mechanical construction—his shape tells whether he can stand work or not. His head must have plenty of room for brains; it must have a long nose or he can't scent. The legs must have freedom. Some dogs have too high hind legs. The weight tops on fore legs, they tire and can't endure."

Upon being questioned about the value of his kennel, he replied: "There is often a fictitious value attaching to these things. I keep my dogs more especially for the mere sport. They are intelligent and wonderfully good companions. Every day I see something new and interesting in them. There is the father of Glencoe, for instance. His owner owner valued him at $10,000. Such a dog is rare. For Rockingham, the father of these English setters, $5000 was refused. These pups I would not sell for any price. I would have to be hard up before I would dispose of them. Rev. Macdonna, one of the judges of the first New York bench show, said of them: "No better setters here or in Ireland than they." In speaking of the New York bench show of 1886, he said: "I made seven entries and won eleven cards. Prince Rockingham took first prize for best English setter puppies, class J.J. The greyhounds took the special prize for the best matched hounds, also took two meritorious cards, V.H.C., in the open class, P.P. The Irish setters took two prizes. Prince Rockingham took two special prizes, class W."

NOTED KENNELS.

In speaking of other celebrated kennels, the gentleman referred to that of Lorillard of New York; Graphic Kennel of spaniels at Greenwich, Conn.; the Hermitage Kennels of Mr. Hearns, at Passaic, N. J., having the finest St. Bernard dogs in the country; Thomas Rivers of St. Bernards; Westminster Kennel Club at Rockaway; Blackstone Kennels of English setters at Tarrytown, N. Y., the finest in the United States, one dog alone valued at $10,000; American Fox Temer Club, owners, William Tallman, Young Belmonts, Rutherford, Hoey, Livingstone; the Glencoe Kennel; William Jarvis of New Hampshire having a fine English setter valued at an enormous price.

At this point of the interview the wind-sail was veered to west to shield from the setting sun. The distinguished Englishman yet asked your correspondent to note this precaution: "The greatest harm that is done to a dog comes from his kennel. Canvas beds are altogether the grandest things for their beauty and their health. A scientific care should be had for a dog in his meats. He must not be overfed, and receive food only of a certain kind. Let him have exercise first and last."

When this prescription ended a shrill whistle once more startled me to my feet. The keeper signaled the dogs within range. Next time he whistled them into heel, and eight beauties, following the wave of his hand, were brought into obedient step behind him. They followed his footfall adown the ocean bluff, they entered their respective kennels—and we left.

Science of Carving.

[Harper's Bazar.]

An expert carver can divide poultry without removing the fork from the breast bone or turning the bird on the dish, but the beginner will do well to have a small fork at hand for the purpose of laying cut portions aside as the carving progresses. Turn the bird so that the carving fork can be held in the left hand and firmly fixed in the breast bone, and use a very sharp knife with a small flexible blade. First cut off both drumsticks at the knee joint, and then remove the second joints. With a tender bird this is not a difficult matter; but both strength and skill are needed to cope successfully with a tough or underdone turkey, because very strong sinews are plentiful about the leg joints. Next cut off the first joint of the wings and the pinions, and then the joints nearest the body. This method of cutting off the first joints of the legs and wings before separating them from the body saves that troublesome feat of holding these members while they are being disjointed. Frequently they slip about the platter and spatter the dish gravy.

After the wings are removed cut off the merrythought or wishbone, and then the wing side bones which hold the breast to the backbone; then carve the breast in medium thin slices, and serve the bird, giving gravy and stuffing on each plate. If the diners are numerous it may be necessary to cut off more of the flesh, and even to dismember the carcass; this can be done with more or less ease as the carver understands the anatomy of the bird. If a carver would study the location of the joints while carving, and take the trouble to cut up several carcasses by striking the points where bones are joined together, subsequent carving would be easy. The joints of all birds are similarly placed, so nearly identical in point of junction that one is a guide to all others.

She'll Sing the Song of the Shirt.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

An ingenious Yankee has invented a machine which, according to the way in which it is used, may prove a blessing or a curse. It consists of a connecting wheel and belt for hitching one of the cheap reed organs that play tunes, by means of sheets of punctured paper, to the fly-wheel of a sewing machine. Thus a poor seamstress can do her work and play the organ at the same time. She can fit the tune to the style of sewing she wishes to do. If it requires care and must be done slowly, church music is entirely suitable. When she has plain, coarse sewing, she can work with such tunes as "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." Selections from "Pinafore" and "The Mikado" would not be out of place. Fancy what it would be to go into a large dressmaking establishment and find thirty or forty girls at their sewing machines, each with a reed organ, playing a different tune. Yet it may soon occur.

The Kind of a Tough Ailesbury Is.

[London Turf.]

This is the fellow who was in Romano's famous restaurant one night last winter, carousing with a party of drunken companions of both sexes, when a friend with a serious face approached him and said, in a low tone: "Savernake, come out with me, your grandfathe is dead," to which his reply was: "Hurray! Do you hear that, girls? I'm a bloody marquis."

Also of the New York Present.

[Life.]

An election poster of the future—Vote for papa's boy.

DOUBLE MURDER.

The Murder of the Body and the Murder of the Soul.

[BY "TARA."]

PART I.

THE MURDER OF THE BODY.

The ship went down; from the crowded deck
A wild shriek rose as many a soul
Was whirled away from the broken wreck
And the seething breakers o'er them roll.
The boats that lived were loaded down
To the gunwale with their shivering freight,
Some fight for life, some quickly drown;
Each coop and spar bears a living weight.
From out the boiling waves there rose
A woman's hand; with desperate grip
It seized a boat, while a cry to those
Who could help, came from her dying lip.
But with selfish terror they would not hear
That prayer for mercy; dreading to die,
With frantic efforts they strive to tear
Her fingers loose, but they vainly try,
'Till one mad coward, more crazed than all,
Seizes an axe, and with ruffian blow
The severed hand in the boat doth fall,
Whilst the fair form is swept below.

His worthless life is saved, but oh!
Better for him in torture to die;
To hell that hand doth beckon; and lo!
He sees that form, he hears that cry.

PART II.

THE MURDER OF THE SOUL.

On a marble slab in the morgue she lay,
A rigid form that once was fair.
The face, once innocent and gay,
Now whitely gleamed thro' the tangled hair.
One of the "sisters frail," who came
To claim the body, with streaming eyes,
Told me the old, old tale of shame;
How passion only in true love's guise
Lured her on, till swept away
By the fatal tide of her love and trust
She fell, and soon came the dreadful day
When her god, her idol turned to dust.
Deserted, starving, her babe at breast,
She sought a wealthy brother's home;
But woe to the Christian in name, the test
Failed, for no words of mercy came.
Such as Christ spoke; but he cursed the hour
That had seen her born to stain his name;
And with angry words like a wintry shower,
Drove her chilled to a life of shame.
Lost was her faith in God above;
Lost her trust in man below;
Nor long till desperation drove
Her down where the darksome waters flow.

I had rather stand at the judgment seat
In his place, who had taken the woman's life,
Than the accusing presence meet
Of the soul a word had stabbed as a knife.

The Sweet Southern Land of Song.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

There is one thing in which we confess the Southern press very much surpasses the corresponding department in the North. We refer to poetry. The northern part of our great country does not grow poets as the South grows them. This is apparent in the latest copy of the Atlanta Constitution. Under the head of "Hail to the Chief," that journal says:

"The following poem, beautifully engrossed in illuminated texs, by Mr. Nixon, was presented to the President yesterday:

Noble of soul, and high of aim,
Thou warden of the people's weal,
We greet thee with the cannon's roar,
With roll of drum and bugle peal,
And thousand voices heavenward soar
To join the glad acclaim.

But deeper, pledged in heart and hand,
Oh, healer of intestine strife!
Glows the true patriot's grateful love
To him who saved the Nation's life,
And for the eagle gave the dove
As emblem of the land.

From East to West thy triumph rolls,
From North to South in widening waves
Of welcome and of loyalty;
For War and Hate are in their graves,
And Peace upon our borders free,
Her wings forever folds!

Two or three of the lines deserve italics, but we wish the whole studied, and shall not emphasize a part.

The following, which we reproduce complete, is still better:

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

The people's pride! sweetheart, the people's own!
The "Solid South," who placed you on your throne,
Have come from far its loyal eyes to grace
With just a look at you and your sweet face!

O, weary crowds the weary streets that throng,
And for one look are pilgrims all day long!

To love you needs must be a patriot's care,
Who loveth you for him, whose bride you are,

Besides, you have your own sweet power to charm,
The coldest politician's heart to warm!

All men must love you for that winsome air
Of virginal young wifehood which you wear.

Through ranks of noble dames who wore your state,
You pass in life's young sweetness incarnate!

The fairest on the Nation's wall,
The rose that blooms upon your Capitol!

You float down to us through historic glooms,
Like some sweet bird-song, or like fresh May blooms!

Not all the roses scattered in your way
Were half so sweet as you, sweetheart, today!

Your slender shoulders yet shall bear the weight
Of our Republic's purple; 'tis their fate.

And, lady, when at last your rank departs,
You still shall wear the ermine of our hearts!

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1887. MYRTA.

No other climate could produce poetry like that.

Papa's Letter.

I was sitting in my study
Writing letters, when I heard,
"Please, dear mamma, Mary told me
Mamma mustn't be 'sturbed,

"But I's tired of the kitty;
Want some ozzer thing to do,
Writing letters, is 'oo, mamma,
Tan't I write a letter too?"

"Not now, darling, mamma's busy;
Run and play with kitty now."
"No, no, mamma, me write letters—
Tan if 'oo will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait,
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded,
As I slowly shook my head.
Till I said: "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

So I parted back the tresses
From the forehead, high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said, "Now, little letter,
Go away and bear good news,"
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling hurried
Down to Mary in his glee:
"Mamma's writing lots of letters—
I's a letter, Mary—see!"

No one heard the little prattler,
As once more he climbed the stair,
Reached his little cap and tippet,
Standing on the entry chair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair,
As it floated o'er his shoulders
In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened
Till he reached the office door;
"I's a letter, Mr. Postman;
Is there room for any more?

"'Cause dis letter's doin to papa;
Papa lives with God, 'ou know,
Mamma sent me for a letter;
Does 'ou fink 'at I tan go?"

But the clerk in wonder answered,
"Not today, my little man."
"Den I'll find another office,
'Cause I must go if I tan."

Fain the clerk would have detained him
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled to left and right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At that moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure—
No one saw the golden hair
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late—a moment only
Stood the beauteous vision there;
Then the little face lay lifeless,
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverently they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold;
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where a foot had trod;
But the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter" was with God.

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Take a trip to Lordsburg and look over the ground. Investigate the basis on which this town was founded and the progress of its growth, and you will see why investors have done so well here.

Apply at the office of the

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SOME RICH FOOLS.

FREAKS OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE WINANS FAMILY.

A Great Russian Railroad Scheme That Brought Them Millions—What They Are Doing with the Money—Many Strange Acts.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, has spent but little time in his grand mansion here since his celebrated litigation with Mrs. O'Keefe, the boarding-house keeper in New York, who claimed to have married him abroad when he was a student at Oxford, England. It has been reported lately that the case has not yet been finally settled. The parading of those gushing love letters which had passed between Winans and the O'Keefe woman during their love escapade was a sad blow to Mrs. Winans, and since the notorious scandal she has not appeared in Baltimore society. The family has spent most of the time at the Winans Newport villa, a gloomy-looking place on the beach, the breakers in the winter storms rolling nearly up to the gateway. But little is known by the general world of the follies and eccentricities of this family, not only remarkable for their enormous wealth, but for the uses to which they put it.

Fifty years ago Thomas and William Winans, brothers, were unpretentious civil engineers in this city making a fair living for young men in their profession. But the narrow confines of this town could not contain their budding scientific genius. They rapidly obtained celebrity as railroad engineers. Russia had just begun to agitate the railroad question. The Winans saw there were millions in it. Off they started for Russia with their maps and drawings for lines of railroad across that great cold country. The story of how they secured the great contract, and by a single stroke led the way to millions upon millions of wealth will bear repeating.

After all the engineers whom Czar Nicholas had gathered about him in consultation had given their respective opinions as to the best practicable routes for the proposed railroad, the Czar, confused by the many ideas and plans advanced, took up a ruler, and drawing a straight line across the map of Russia from St. Petersburg to Moscow, handed it to them as the final route of the line. It was an imperial mandate. The Russian engineers were frightened out of their senses. Not one of them could grasp so great an engineering feat. The obstacles in the way seemed insurmountable. Other foreign engineers would have nothing to do with it. Then the Winans stepped in and offered to take the contract.

"Give it to the audacious Americans," said the Czar, stipulating a heavy forfeit should they fail to keep the contract. To work they went, and successfully constructed the road, which was then considered a great engineering feat. The Winan brothers are said to have cleared $30,000,000 on their famous Russian railroad contracts, for they constructed several other lines connecting with the great national line to the Russian capital. It was not until 1861, however, that a complete, successful locomotive was built in Russia. In those days the Russian locomotives burned wood altogether. So pleased was the Czar at the great work successfully carried through by the "audacious" Americans that he decorated them with royal favors. Thomas Winans, while railroad building in Russia, found time for love-making with the daughter of a shopkeeper in Moscow. She died, leaving him two children, Ross Winans and Celeste, the latter now married to an Englishman in the diplomatic service.

After constructing the Russian railroads the Winan brothers quit business. William married an English woman of the middle class, and took up his home in England. Thomas returned to this country, and bought a whole block of property on West Baltimore street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, and spent over $1,000,000 on a magnificent mansion, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Both the brothers had hobbies. William had a nervous dread of crossing the ocean. He has frequently expressed a desire to visit the home of his boyhood, but of America he says:

"I will never go there until I can cross on a railroad. No ocean steamers for me."

In a letter responding to an invitation of an old Baltimore friend, Mr. Winans wrote:

"I would not cross the ocean for $5,000,000 cash."

The ship the brothers sailed in when they first went to Russia was nearly wrecked, and William ever remembered that terrible experience. He still continues to work on models of queer machinery, having a hobby in that line. His income, according to his own returns, is about $3,000,000 a year. Next to the Rothschilds and the Duke of Westminster he is the richest man in England. He is charitable, and spends money lavishly. He has a splendid residence in Kensington Gardens, and, as an illustration of his eccentricity, it may be stated that when he finished his grand house he had a $50,000 Axminster carpet, made from special designs, for the drawing-room. When it was laid he was disappointed. It did not meet his idea, so he ordered another from different designs. When the second carpet came the question arose as to what was to be done with the first. Mr. Winans thought for a moment.

"Just put down the second over the first," he said; so carpet No. 2 went down over the first, and thus it is that William Winans has the most expensively carpeted room in all London, not excepting the Queen's palace. Mrs. William Winans has never been a society woman. She prefers to live in their cosy home at Brighton rather than the costly London establishment or their estate in Scotland. Mr. Winans is very fond of music, and he don't mind paying for it. Patti on one occasion gave a parlor concert at his London home, for which she alone was paid £500. The Winans in England live like the queen. William Winans' two sons, Walter and Louis, are well educated, amiable young men. Walter, the elder, married against his father's wishes, and the couple have long since been forgiven.

The old man particularly wanted his son to marry titles. They had several opportunities of wedding the ugly daughters of lords, but declined, preferring the fun of bachelorhood. They are fond of sport, and their great deer park has gained them unenviable notoriety through the English press. The wholesale slaughter of deer in these parks is shameful, and does not deserve the name of sport. Besides the large establishment maintained at Newtown "shooting box," there are "gillies" employed to stalk for game during the gaming season. Mr. Winans follows the English custom of selling the game killed on his place, and a luxury of the London markets is the deer from the Winans box. The story of how old Winans once bought every seat in a big circus show in St. Petersburg has oft been told. When the showman's agent asked Winans an exhorbitant price for a box the millionaire asked if the circus man thought he wanted to buy the house.

"Yes, I was thinking that way," quickly retorted the ticket seller, and Winans took him at his word and bought every seat and box in the house. On the night of the performance Mr. Winans sat out the whole show.

Thomas Winans, in the meanwhile, was having as good a time on this side of the water as his brother was on the other, only he unfortunately did not live long enough to get much pleasure out of his great wealth. His magnificent place in the heart of Baltimore, occupying a whole block, contains hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of paintings and art treasures. There is a grand organ in the concert hall that cost $100,000. The walls and ceiling of the ball-room are painted by famous artists. But a great, ugly brick wall surrounds the handsome house and grounds, and shuts out all view of the beauties from persons passing along the streets. The good Presbyterians and Methodists were responsible for this transformation of a lovely view to the unsightly high brick walls which shut in the Winans estate. "Tom" Winans was a lover of art. He had casts made of celebrated statues of classic female figures, such as Venus, Psyche, Clito and others, which adorned the lawns about the mansion. Of course the statues, as well as the beautiful gardens with the charming little summer bowers shaped like Chinese pagodas and Turkish mosques, were in full view of people passing along any of the streets bounding the block.

Some prudish Methodists and Presbyterians objected to the nude statuary, and at a preachers' meeting passed resolutions protesting to the city authorities against the display of art work. Mr. Winans was wrathy, and without waiting for further developments covered the statues with wooden boxes until workmen could substitute high brick walls for the low iron railings. Mr. Winans gave many grand entertainments at this splendid mansion. Since his daughter Celeste married the great gates have seldom been opened. She resides in Europe most of the time. Her brother Ross has a fine establishment of his own in another and more fashionable part of the city. The old gatekeeper and his family and the special watchman and several old servants are most of the time the only occupants of the beautiful place, though the gardens and walks and the house inside and out are always kept in perfect order. Baltimore has always been too slow a place for Ross Winans. He prefers New York, but also spends much time abroad.

Thomas Winans, like his brother William, had many eccentricities. He constructed many models of steam vessels. He conceived an idea of building a steamer in the shape of a cigar, which would be remarkable for speed. He spent several ordinary fortunes in trying to develop this scheme, but cigar-shaped boats proved a failure, and until within a few years ago one of his models, which cost him $50,000, was lying rotting at his private wharf on the upper Potapsco. Tom Winans might have left a million or so for charities when he died, but very little was given to such worthy objects. His two children, Ross and Celeste, were left the entire fortune. The only sister of William and Thomas Winans married a Mr. Whistler, a relative of the artist Whistler. Her two daughters were brought up with her brother's children, Ross and Celeste. About ten years ago Ross Winan's young wife died, and he married his younger cousin, Neva Whistler. She was born in St. Petersburg, and named after the river Neva. She is a very handsome woman. They had but one child, a girl baby that died of small pox. The child is said to have contracted the disease from the infected clothing of a new French nurse who had been employed to attend it. The little one was taken ill out at the country seat of the Winans', a few miles from town. It was brought to the great isolated mansion of Tom Winans on Baltimore street. Here the mother and father left the babe in charge of one of the leading physicians of the city, who gave up his other practice and devoted his whole time and attention to the little sufferer, but was unable to save its life. The parents were not with their child when it died. They avoided the contagion and paid the physician $5,000 to attend it. The new residence of Ross Winans on St. Paul street is a magnificent structure, equal to Robert Garrett's palace on Mount Vernon place. It is built of brown stone, of Gothic architecture and very unique, but gloomy in appearance.

How Girls Sit Down.

[New York Sun.]

The variety of complicated chairs in the theaters make it a matter of concern to get safely seated. To women the problem is rendered further difficult by bustles. A Sun reporter watched two girls as they took places in front of him. If you have ever seen a pet dog curl himself up for a nap near the fireplace you have a fair idea of how these girls got into their seats. They added to the dog's maneuvers the sinuous grace of the cat, who nestles down for the same purpose. The dog, you remember, takes a good look at the vicinity and selects the spot where he will lie. He scans it closely, and, keeping his eyes upon it, turns clear around. Then he turns around again, and as the revolution continues he gradually settles down, and down, and down, until, at the end of perhaps the fourth round, he is on the floor, his tail curled up in front of him, his paws stretched out, and his nose upon them. It takes a nice calculation on the dog's part to get down as he desires. These girls having found their places with reasonable directness, looked at them carefully and turned round. They could not well twist their necks about, as the dog does, to see that they do not escape their mark, but they settle slowly, with an undulatory motion, after the manner of the cat. That great bugbear, you know, is elastic as well as rigid, and it only needs that it shall be crushed in the right way for it to resume its original form without accident when the pressure is released; but if a sideways pressure is exerted upon it it becomes a critical moment for the dress. Now, it does not follow that a girl can sit directly down upon the tournure with safety to it. It is a recalcitant creation, and resents being driven. It may be coaxed, but an attempt to subdue it at one fell swoop is likely to end disastrously, for it will slip away to one side, and then, if it is not hopelessly out of place, the wearer will have to begin all over again. So the girls had to come down slowly, waving their bodies from side to side, bringing pressure to bear upon the tournure gently, and finally insinuating themselves into their chairs when the bustle wasn't thinking.

BETHLEHEM'S STAR.

INTERESTING LEGENDS OF ITS APPEARANCE.

Were Several Planets in Conjunction at the Birth of Christ?—No Evidence That Any Such Star is to Appear in the Near Future.

[Riderral Messenger.]

Intelligent people have been frequently asking during the past summer where the Star of Bethlehem could be found. The impression seems to have been general that there was now to be seen somewhere in the heavens a very bright star which should properly be called the Star of Bethlehem, meaning that notable star spoken of in the Bible as the "Star of the East," which the wise men saw and followed, in search of the birthplace of the King of the Jews, and which "went before them till it came and stood over the place where the young child was."

In 1884 very much was said about this star in newspapers and various periodicals in popular and religious lines of thought, awakening an interest in the minds of the uninstructed in the astronomy and the history of it, which was sometimes very intense with well-meant devotion and sometimes very ludicrous and fanciful. What lent peculiar zest to these popular fancies in the summer of that year was the appearance of the planet Venus, for a considerable time, as a bright and most beautiful object to look upon, in the western evening sky, and from this circumstance alone it was believed by many at that time that this queen of the starry host (unknown by name) was the real Star of Bethlehem.

THEORIES OF THE STAR.

In view of this an article was prepared for the Messenger giving the substance of all that was known to the writer about the history of that memorable star, arranged under four heads, as follows:

First—The star may have been a miraculous light of some kind.

Second—The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn first, and finally Jupiter and Mars.

Third—A comet; and,

Fourth—A new or temporary star.

On the first point astronomy, as such, could have nothing to say, because wholly beyond its province of investigation.

Regarding the second point, scholars and astronomers in the early part of the century thought and wrote much. In this Prof. Encke took the lead, and his conclusions that the conjunctions of the great planets which took place at the time of the birth of Christ must have been the star seen by the Magi. This opinion prevailed quite generally among astronomers, including so high authority as that of George B. Airy, Astronomer Royal of England.

Within the last few years, however, astronomers have been less confident that the theory of the conjunction of the planets is really sound. As determined by Encke in 1831, the distance of these planets apart, at conjunction, must have been 1° at least, and hence could not have appeared to an ordinary observer as one star at any time. On the other hand, it is easy to see how such a striking phenomenon would arrest the attention of those interested in, or acquainted with, the Hebrew prophecy or astrology. The teachings of astrology interpreted the conjunctions of planets as foreshadowing great national events, and the sign of Zodiac called Pisces was known to belong to the Jewish Nation, hence a conjunction in this sign (not only one, but three) was significant of the birth of Christ, the expected King. A trace of this same belief is found in Kepler's writing, in which he holds that the conjunctions of great planets coincides with the approach of climaxes in human affairs, and gives as examples the birth of Enoch, the Deluge, the births of Moses, Cyrus, Jesus Christ, Charlemagne and Luther.

A COMET OR A NEW STAR.

Regarding the theory that the new star seen may have been a comet whose change of place might have answered the description given in the New Testament, nothing can be said by the astronomer, for he has no historical evidence to support such a claim, and he probably would not offer any other.

In the matter of the appearance of a new or temporary star at this time, as the object seen by the Magi, the records contain something of interest.

By a new or temporary star is meant one that suddenly flashes out where none has been noticed before, and as suddenly dwindles away to a telescopic star or disappears altogether. The important stars spoken of in connection with this subject are Tycho Brahe's star and the star in Coma Berenices. There is probably not another new or known variable star that has so wonderful a record as that which bears the name of Tycho Brahe. Brahe speaks of its brightness as greater than that of Sirius, Vega or Jupiter. For splendor it was only comparable to Venus when nearest to the earth, and was seen by some at noonday. After a few weeks it began to decline and in sixteen months became invisible to the naked eye (the telescope being invented thirty-seven years later).

In waning the star passes through changes of color, from white to yellow and red and then to white again. These phenomena interested Tycho Brahe so much that he wrote a large book describing the appearance of the star as seen by himself and others, and gave theories to account for those wonderful changes. It has since been thought that this star appeared also in 945 and 1264. If it be a variable star with a period of about 314 years, it would make its time of appearing about the beginning of the Christian era and also its reappearance probably, in some slight degree, in 1886. In consequence of this latter supposition, astronomers in Europe have been watching its place in cassiopeia, which is now closely marked by a faint star, with special attention, for the last ten years.

In Tycho Brahe's it was claimed by one Cardanus that this was the star which the Magi saw.

The star of Coma Berenices is spoken of as appearing immediateley preceding the birth of Christ, and was so bright as to be visible by day. Hipparchus and Ptolemy speak of this star, and Ignatius says that it "sparkled in brilliancy above all stars." Chinese records also mention a new, bright star at this time, but none of these statements have we been able to verify from the best authority. In Dr. Seiss' view of the divine origin of the constellations the theory of this last-named temporary star is certainly very suggestive, and possibly not too fanciful to be true. So uncertain is all our knowledge of the Star of Bethlehem from records within our reach at the present time.

Rural Russian Fools.

[Russian Letter to London Times.]

A notable illustration of the mental condition of the Russian rural population is furnished by the *Novoe Vremya* in connection with the recent total eclipse. When Prof. Mendelaiff was descending in his military balloon, near Moscow, several peasants ran out of the village of Ozerkoff with guns to shoot, as they described it, "the evil beast that had darkened the face of the sun." They were evidently unable to see that there were any human being in the car of the balloon, and, luckily for the professor, the balloon passed them, and finally came down some considerable distance off. Here four men, including two merchants, were locked up for showing a violent inclination to tear the balloon to pieces. The local policeman, who tried to reason with them, was pulled from his horse and dragged along the ground. An astronomer who was stationed at one of the obversation points on the Volga, writes that the terror caused among the common people by the eclipse was very great. There was a general fear among them that the world was coming to an end. This idea was strengthened by the curious coincidence that on the previous Sunday the part of the Gospel appointed to be read in the churches happened to be the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew, in which occurs the prediction that the sun shall be darkened and the stars shall fall from the heavens. The force of this passage was further intensified among the peasantry by a remarkable fall of aerolites within ten days after the eclipse in several places in the province of Perm. One piece of meteoric stone is reported to weigh about a quarter of a ton, and to have caused an earth shock in the neighborhood of its fall like that of an earthquake.

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SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

Steamers.	Coming South. Leave San Francisco.	Coming South. Arrive San Pedro.	Going North. Leave San Pedro.	Going North. Arrive San Francisco.
Eureka	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 5
Santa Rosa	Nov. 1	" 3	" 5	" 7
Los Angeles	" 3	" 5	" 6	" 9
Queen of Pac	" 5	" 7	" 9	" 11
Eureka	" 7	" 9	" 10	" 13
Santa Rosa	" 9	" 11	" 12	" 15
Los Angeles	" 11	" 13	" 14	" 17
Queen of Pac	" 13	" 15	" 16	" 19
Eureka	" 15	" 17	" 18	" 21
Santa Rosa	" 17	" 19	" 20	" 23
Los Angeles	" 19	" 21	" 22	" 25
Queen of Pac	" 21	" 23	" 24	" 27
Eureka	" 23	" 25	" 26	" 29
Santa Rosa	" 25	" 27	" 29	Dec. 1
Los Angeles	" 27	" 29	" 30	" 3
Queen of Pac	" 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	" 5
Eureka	Dec. 1	" 3	" 4	" 7

The steamers Santa Rosa and Queen of Pacific leave San Pedro for San Diego on the dates of their arrival from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The Eureka and Los Angeles call at all way ports.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. Depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa, and Queen of Pacific, at 9:40 o'clock a.m.

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SUNDAY, October 23, 1887.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

Leave For.	Destination.	Arrive From
7:15 a.m.	Banning	6:50 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	do	10:15 a.m.
7:15 a.m.	Colton	6:50 p.m.
9:10 a.m.	do	4:15 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	do	10:15 a.m.
5:25 p.m.	do	8:15 a.m.
7:15 a.m.	Deming and East	6:50 p.m.
7:15 p.m.	El Paso and East	6:50 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Fernando	8:30 a.m.
4:50 p.m.	L. Beach Jc. & S. Pedro	8:45 a.m.
7:30 p.m.	Ogden and East	6:40 a.m.
9:25 a.m.	Santa Barbara	4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	San Fran & Sac'mento	12:15 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	San Fran & Sac'mento	6:40 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	8:45 p.m.
4:40 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	8:35 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	12:20 p.m.
10:00 a.m.*	Santa Monica	*7:30 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	Santa Monica	4:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	7:30 a.m.
5:00 p.m.	Santa Monica	8:20 a.m.
7:15 a.m.	San Bernardino	6:50 p.m.
9:10 a.m.	do	4:15 p.m.
4:20 p.m.	do	10:15 a.m.

* Sundays only.

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CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R. R.
SANTA FE ROUTE.

To take effect on and after October 16th, 1887.

Leave.	Los Angeles.	Arrive.
A 7:00 a.m.	San Bernardino ac'm	10:15 a.m.
A 7:50 a.m.	Kansas City Express	3:40 p.m.
A 8:30 a.m.	San Diego Express	9:15 a.m.
B 11:30 a.m.	Duarte Ac'm	3:20 a.m.
A 4:00 p.m.	San Bernardino ac'm	5:20 p.m.
B 5:05 p.m.	Duarte Ac'm	2:05 p.m.
A 6:00 p.m.	San Diego Express	3:35 p.m.
C 11:30 p.m.	Duarte Theater Tr'n	7:30 p.m.
S 6:15 p.m.	Duarte Ac'm	9:08 a.m.

A—Daily. B—Daily, except Sunday. C—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. S—Sunday only.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY R. R.
OSTRICH FARM BRANCH.

Until further notice trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Sisters Hospital.	Leave Ostrich Farm.
7:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	12:45 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:15 p.m.

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

8:00 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

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Having examined the advance sheets of the work entitled "Our Family Physician," I can say that I find it accurate in its descriptions of diseases and reliable in its therapeutical department.

N. F. COOKE, M.D.,
Professor of theory and practice, Hahnemann Medical College.

I hereby certify that I have examined a work entitled "Our Family Physician," and find it to be correct in its diagnosis, and, in my opinion, worthy of the confidence of the public.

H. S. HANN, M.D.

I have examined the advance sheets of "Our Family Physician." It gives me pleasure to recommend the work as correct in its mode of treatment of diseases, and it deserves wide circulation.

J. F. COOKE, M.D.,
Professor in Burnett's Medical College, Chicago.

After examining the publication "Our Family Physician," I can fully indorse the opinions expressed of its merits by the above gentlemen.

R. A. GUNN, M.D.,
Professor of the Burnett Medical College.

The book contains a valuable chapter of symptoms, which will aid wonderfully in diagnosing diseases, and the proper remedies are given for Allopathic, Homeopathic, Eclectic, Hydropathic and Herbal.

THE BEST PREMIUM OFFERED

By any Paper in the United States.

This book contains 544 pages; is eight and one-half inches long, six inches wide and two inches thick. It is printed on extra heavy paper and is handsomely bound, with embossed cover and gilt-lettered back.

IT IS DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER WORKS OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED.

FIRST—It teaches those who have it how to tell what the matter is when some one gets sick. All similar books tell what to do—if you know what the disease is. THIS BOOK TELLS YOU HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE DISEASE, and then what to do for it. No other book published does this.

SECOND—When a person is really attacked by a dangerous disease, it enables you to know the fact, and in such cases its advice is, "Send for a competent physician at once." In all ordinary cases, such as can be cured without a doctor (and most of the ailments in a family are of this kind, if only you could recognize them), it gives full directions for treatment. The point is, that it teaches you the difference between a dangerous and a trifling disease and tells you when it is necessary and when it is not necessary to call a physician. No other book published does this.

THIRD—It gives separately, and for each disease, the methods used by each of the different "schools of medicine," and in all cases the prescriptions are made by the most eminent men in their respective mode of practice. This makes the work specially suited to the needs of every family, no matter what school of medicine they prefer—the Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic or Herbal. NO OTHER BOOK PUBLISHED DOES THIS.

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If you will call and see us.

Every family should have a guide to health to assist the family doctor. not intended to take the place of the doctor in every instance, but to help you do everything possible in his absence.

—:TO OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS:—

It is customary with newspapers to give premiums to new subscribers only; but the publishers of the MIRROR mean to reverse this old rule; they intend to do as well, at least, by their old subscribers—those who have stood by the paper in years past, and paid their money for it "right straight along." We propose to show our appreciation of these friends in a substantial manner; and as the premium to be offered is expensive, and as our express object in offering it is to increase our list of subscribers, we will require every old subscriber who may renew his subscription, in order to receive the valuable premium, to bring in AT LEAST ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER, to whom the premium will be given, as well as to the old subscriber.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE STORY OF THE BUSH-WHACKER'S DAUGHTER.

An Unspoken Betrothal—The Bush-whacker's Chief at Mr. Maynard's—His Pleasant Chamber—A Lovely June Evening—Courtly Old Sambo.

CHAPTER XI.

Lilian found everything necessary for her toilet spread out in the room, and soon arrayed in fresh garments, and a dainty, white robe, she glided down the broad stairway, and through the fine old hall, and stood for a few moments in the shadows of the stately elms, listening to the carol of a musical canary which was warbling one of its sweetest songs, the melody of which was in keeping with that perfect June day.

Such a rare picture as Lilian made as she stood there with the lights and shadows touching her auburn tresses, her white robe fastened at the throat with a single blush rose, her face dimpled and white, save the soft, delicate flush of the exquisitely rounded cheeks; her eyes of that deep, clear blue in which you look for stars. She looked like a fair lily, blossoming into the beauty of her radiant womanhood.

"I tuck ye fer an angel ob light, missis," said old Sambo, who had approached her unobserved till he spoke "an' I tinked de burd war singin' yer a hallelujer. 'Pears like dis am res'ful, an' ye hab shaken off all ob de dust ob yer trabbel. Yer feels better, missis?"

"Quite rested, thank you. Your Canaan is a pleasant one, Sambo."

"Mighty nice, an' ole Sambo tinks he won't leab it, nohow. He wipes his han's clear ob dem ar gorillas now. But, missis, here's a note dat Massa Cunnel wish me ter gib yer."

Lilian took the neatly-folded missive, and the old negro, with one of his profoundest bows, bade her good evening, and his tall, portly figure disappeared down the long gravel walk while she read:

"LILIAN: I have good news for you, so good that nothing but the stern necessity we soldiers have to deal with in the prompt attention to our duties, led me to consent that any other than myself should be the bearer of them.

"Your father is here in our hospital. He was taken prisoner by a party of my own scouts. His wounds are quite severe, but he is doing well, and you may hope for his speedy recovery. I made arrangemenes with Mrs. Maynard this afternoon to have him removed to her house, where he can have the benefit of your care and nursing, and in an hour from the time Sambo leaves camp with this note he will be with you.

"In haste. As ever yours,

"5 o'clock p.m. "ARTHUR."

"Thank God!" exclaimed Lilian, smiling through her tears, and looking up she saw Mrs. Maynard, who had just come out, and whose kind, motherly face was smiling into her own. "A note from Col. Byrd," she said, as she handed it to the good old lady, "and how shall I thank you for all your kindness?"

"Never mind thanking me, my dear girl. Your own devotion to the cause for which my dear boys died makes it a pleasure to me to do the little I can for you. Your father is more than welcome here for his daughter's sake; so dry your tears and come and see the room I have got ready for him, and tell me if you can suggest anything more to be done for his comfort before he arrives. Do you feel refreshed by your long rest? I crept up several times to see you, but you were sleeping so soundly I would not waken you. I thought the rest you were getting would be better than food."

"Thank you, I feel quite myself again," said Lilian, as Mrs. Maynard led the way to the spacious room back from the parlors, with broad, high windows opening to the floor, and leading out on to the wide veranda, which faced the north, with its cool, welcome shadows; while to the west was a large bay window, with its heavy damask curtains which shut out the light when its brightness was unwelcome, but when drawn aside disclosed a wide prospect of hill and dale, a sparkling fountain, a tiny, murmuring brook, a garden of sweets and blossoms, and all the golden glories of June sunsets among the hills.

The walls were hung with rare paintings. Here were Alpine heights with their snowy crests and dashing torrents; Italian landscapes with the rich coloring and soft, dreamy languor of those southern skies; Raphael faces, and pure Madonnas; Arcadian scenes, embodying glorious fancies; fairy grottoes and wood-nymph bowers, and Peri haunts. There were, too, pleasant home scenes, such as the heart loves; pictures of rural quiet—the brook winding under the old arched bridge; the cool evening shadows kissing the still water, and the little farm boy driving home the patient cows, who stop for a drink midway in the shallow stream, while with a happy face and bare feet, and trousers rolled up, the tiny lad wades gleefully behind.

On the marble mantel were vases of exquisite workmanship, filled with flowers; rare shells and charming statues; the twelve apostles grouped in Parian marble, and Christ with the woman at the well, under the branches of the bending palm. The floor was covered with a rich Turkish carpet, and the upholstered, high-backed easy chairs stood invitingly around, while the elegantly-carved bedstead was opposite the bay window, its yielding springs making it an inviting couch for the wounded man

Lilian glanced at all these things, and at the various other articles of furniture so neatly and tastefully arranged for the comfort and convenience of her father, and again her heart's gratitude welled up into her eyes when her hostess inquired: "Can you suggest any change that would add to your father's ease or pleasure?" and she replied:

"Nothing, nothing, dear madam, you have provided everything for his comfort."

At a little past 6 one of the army ambulances came slowly winding up the broad, graveled carriage-way that led to the mansion, and in it sat the brigade surgeon, supporting the head of the wounded bushwhacker, while in the front walked the Colonel and Sambo, a nurse from the hospital, and Mr. Maynard with his cheerful sunny face, who had met them at the entrance to his grounds, and extended to them a cordial, whole-souled welcome.

Lilian watched them from the window where she sat, and could scarcely restrain the impatient impulse to rush at once to her father, but she waited until they had laid him upon the bed and made him comfortable, then she went in. He was lying partially propped up by pillows, his eyes closed; and the dark, wavy locks of abundant hair pushed back from his broad, white forehead, his face so fearfully pale that Lilian started, and her cheeks grew almost as pallid as his own. She glided softly up to his bedside, kissed his forehead gently and whispered, "My dear father!" He unclosed his eyes, threw his arm around her with the old fond tenderness, drew her face down to his own, and kissing her said, "Lilian, my dear child, God bless you!"

These tender words, how they thrilled the daughter's heart, the heart that his own coldness had thrown so long back upon itself; the heart that had been so hungry for his love, but which now leaped back to its old truthful faith in him.

"I cannot talk with you, my daughter, tonight, but I love to feel that you are here," he said at length. "I feel as if I could sleep a little."

She wiped the moisture from his forehead, smoothed the pillows with her own delicate touch, and promising to sit by him until he wakened, drew to his bedside a large, easy chair, and sat down to watch him while he slept. He soon fell into a quiet slumber, peaceful as a child's, and the lines about his mouth seemed to soften, and once a smile, such as she had not seen for months, lighted up the wan face, and then her eyes filled with glad tears, for it brought back the memory of her happy past, and she thought, "Out of this terrible darkness my father will come back to me, just as in the dear old years."

"Col. Byrd has procured a most efficient nurse to assist you in the care of your father, Miss Lilian," said Mrs. Maynard, coming in with a pleasant, gentlemanly looking young man, as her father awoke, "and now you must leave him with this gentleman and come to tea, and he will see that he wants for nothing."

"Yes, daughter, and I will bid you good-night now, for you need rest, and I shall not let you come to me again till morning. I must take good care of my Lily, and not let it droop or pale for want of air and sunshine," he said, turning with a smile to Mrs. Maynard. "Get sleep and rest tonight, and you may come to me as early as you wish on the morrow."

Lilian said good-night somewhat reluctantly, and went out, meeting Col. Byrd in the hall, who gave her his arm, and together they went down the hall to the dining-room.

"I am happy to see you look so rested, Lilian," said he. "O, I have slept all day," she replied, "and this evening I woke up to such a quiet, happy home feeling; there is strength in that. O, Colonel, last night I was so full of despair, and tonight I have so little to fear it seems almost as strange to me as if I had passed out from one life into another. And my father, he appears like his own self. How shall I thank you for sending him here, and for all your care for him and for me?"

"By letting me care for you still; now and ever," he said in a low, earnest tone as they neared the door of the dining room. She placed her hand in his and looked up into his face with a smile in which her unspoken promise was embodied.

He felt himself answered. There was no need of any words.

[To be continued.]

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

1.—CHARADE.

Primal of interest very great
Throughout our native land
Or any other, in some form,
E'er known to civil man.

My *final* is a ponderous weight,
As soon, perchance, you'll see,
And also known as fashion great,
Whatever that may be.

A nation's capital the *whole*,
Where many statesmen meet;
The honest wisely legislate,
The others aim to cheat.

S. E. D.

2.—HOUR GLASS.

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1. A word sometimes applied to a clergyman.
2. An ornament of ribbon.
3. A tuft.
4. To exert power.
5. A letter.
6. The young of a certain animal.
7. Courage, also a plume of feathers.
8. To content.
9. Incapable of suffering.

Centrals mean hooded.

METEOR.

3.—ENIGMA.

Composed of 24 letters. My 9, 16, 4, 13 is a kind, or variety.
My 10, 23, 12, 13, 14 is value.
My 21, 7, 6, 5, 20, 12 is one versed in law.
My 15, 2, 17, 8 is to afford anything on condition of its being returned.
My 3, 16, 24 is the present time.
My 19, 11, 18 is a thick mist.
My 1, 23, 10 is an adverb.
My 22, 7, 13, 2 is behind time.
The whole is the name of one of America's late poets. M. C. F.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

1. The pen name for one of the puzzle writers for this paper.
2. To extract.
3. Subsides.
4. Applause.
5. Retreats for birds. METEOR.

5.—TRANSPOSITION.

Transpose an overseer, and have cries.

6.—DISSECTED WORDS.

Two C's, two T's, an R, three A's,
Will form what o'er the boulders plays.

Two A's, an S, R, M, N, D,
A kind of roof you now will see.

Two S's, O, two I's, an M,
R, U, will form a river's name.

Two I's, a T, N, E and V,
To make request, this word will be.

Two C's, an H, a T and A,
Will form what children do in play.

Two A's, a Y, now add two L's,
And to make less, this union spells.

BELLE.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Catskill.

2.—(1) Pilaster, (2) cupola, (3) portico, (4) Ridgepole, (5) casing, (6) pantry, (7) veranda, (8) ceiling, (9) clapboard, (10) window, (11) cornice.

3.—
C A S T
A N T E
S T U N
T E N T

4.—Whelm, helm, elm.

5.—
B
A R
B R U I N
K I N
N

6.—James A. Garfield.

The Common Type of Men.

[Judge.]

"You must be a good judge of human nature," said a young lady of a scientific turn to a photographer. "Would you mind telling me what you find to be the most common type of men?"

"Tintypes, ma'am," replied the photographer, "four for twenty-five."

Archbishop Casanova, who was recently exiled from Guatemala and is now a guest of the Jesuit fathers at Santa Clara College, has received advices during the last week from which he has reason to expect that a decree of recall will shortly be issued by President Barrillas.

A PRICER'S ROMANCE.

The Narrow Escape of a Fashionable Dry Goods Detective.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"That was a very good story about 'pricers' in last week's Times," said a gentleman connected with a branch of the dry goods trade to a Times reporter, "and it is all solid. I can tell you a pretty good story from my own experience. I had some business which took me one morning to S. & Co.'s, and brought about an interview with one F., a sort of general manager of one of their floors. We stood near the ladies' underwear department, which was lined with purchasers. Among them I recognized a very pretty, but prematurely gray-haired lady, whom I knew intimately. She was richly dressed in a swell walking suit, and had the air of a quiet, refined lady. She was buying largely. Presently the saleswoman made a furtive sign to F., who then left me and entered into conversation with my friend. Her purchase evidently was made, for she handed the saleswoman several bank notes, and presently received her change. Meanwhile F. had jotted down in a note-book some items received from Mrs. L., and then accompanied her to the elevator and bade her a polite good day. Returning he said: 'Come over here to the counter. I want you to hear something.' As we crossed the floor he continued: 'You saw that woman I just left?'

"'Yes.'

"'Looked like a lady, didn't she?'

"'I should say so, certainly.'

"'Well, I believe she is a confounded fraud,' he exclaimed passionately, 'and how long she has been playing her little game I don't know. She's one of A. & Co.'s "pricers" or I'm a a Dutchman.' I knew what he meant by 'pricer' well enough, but said nothing. To the saleswoman he said: 'You may speak plainly, Jeanette. I want this gentleman to hear what took place. What did she buy?'

"'A complete wedding outfit, sir,' replied the girl. 'There were six complete sets of underwear—one each of Mechlin, Valenciennes, Florentine and Medicis laces and two of the new hand-embossed French patterns. It amounted—the bill did—to $400, nearly.'

"'What made you suspect her?' asked F.

"'Well, sir, you know that very few ladied buy so largely over the counter. They usually prefer to have a wedding outfit made to order, of a certain size and different designs; then they want estimates, and make, generally, a good deal of fuss over such a purchase. She was not particular enough about the sizes, I thought.'

"'Had you no other reasons for suspicion?' I asked.

"'Yes, sir, I did. She selected only our newest and choicest styles, and only a person well-coached could do that. But my principal reason for suspicion was that this is the second outfit she has purchased within a month, and her first selections were as good as in this case.'

"'Now,' said F., as we turned away, 'the woman, when I questioned her, said that this outfit was bought for a friend who lives in the West. I told her that we were anxious always to learn the names and addresses of such good customers, and asked as a favor for this one's. She hesitated, but finally gave me the name of a lady living in Detroit. I am convinced that there's no such person, and that the underwear was bought for A. & Co., and will probably find its way to them before night. At any rate I'm going to test the matter.'

"'How?' I asked.

"'By taking out of each set a single piece—a chemise, robe, drawers or skirt—and then marking up the price on the remaining pieces to make the total agree with the sum she has paid; then will send the incomplete sets to her nicely boxed. She intends to ship them with other goods, so she said, and will pack them all in one large case. Under those circumstances she would not open our boxes, but would pack them as they are. If the sale is a bona fide one and she ships the goods we shall be in an awkward position, but will make it right in some way. If they are sent to A. & Co. we will have the laugh on them. They will have a lot of incomplete and valueless sets on hand, all marked with false prices. See?'

"Well," continued the Times' informant, "I finished my business with the man and skipped up to Mrs. L—'s house. I found her in her lovely little parlor and stated the case as I had heard it. To my utter astonishment she burst into tears, exclaiming that she was ruined.

"'Was F. correct in his surmise?' I asked.

"'He was. I knew Mrs. L., as I have said, intimately. She was a widow, had ample means, moved in excellent society, and was a leading woman at a fashionable church. During our conversation I learned that she had a friend who stood in confidential relations with A. & Co., and that he had induced her to take up this secret service for them. She received a good salary, her livery bills were paid by them, and, having no occupation at all, the duties simply gave her something to do and think about. She was in a pickle now, though, and no mistake."

"What did she do here?" asked the interested reporter.

"Well, we talked it over and hit on a counter-move to beat them. By the way, I forgot to say that F. had told me that he should have her house watched for some time by detectives to learn if she communicated with A. & Co. This complicated matters of course. She wrote out a telegram to her friend, stating that S. & Co. suspected her and were watching the house, and warned him not to visit her. I sent the dispatch that evening. Meanwhile we formulated this plan: By good fortune, when asked by F. for the name and address of her friend, she had used those of the first person who came to her mind. This was a Mrs. McD. of Detroit, and an intimate friend. When the underwear from S. & Co. reached the house Mrs. L. had it shipped at once by express to Mrs. McD. Meantime she wrote a letter to Mrs. McD., enclosing one addressed to S. & Co. 'I'm in a sorry scrape,' she wrote her friend, 'which I will explain when you come East, and I need your help. You will receive, by express, a box of very fine underwear. Examine it, repack it carelessly and ship back at once to S. & Co. Then copy the inclosed letter and mail to them. I want them to think the goods were bought by me for your daughter's wedding outfit. Your letter to them will carry out the idea. Also write me a very severe letter for sending you a lot of valueless stuff at a very high price and causing you and your daughter so much inconvenience. When I receive your letter I will take it to S. & Co. and ask what it can mean. I am not supposed to know but that the goods were all right when shipped.'"

"Did the scheme work?"

"To a charm. The censuring letter from Mrs. McD. reached my friend. She robed herself in purple and fine linen, also some diamonds, and drove to S. & Co.'s and demanded to see the proprietors. Meanwhile the goods from Detroit had reached them, and the letter from Mrs. McD., which was a scorcher, had been received, and consternation possessed the house. Mrs. L. played a very high hand, indeed. They returned the money, paid expenses of transportation, and ate humble pie as long as she chose to have them. Would you believe that for six months following S. & Co. deducted 7 per cent. from all of Mrs. L.'s bills? They offered this to square the underwear affair and to induce her to continue her valuable custom with them. She gave them to understand that she had a large circle of friends in the West who sent her commissions to fill, thus accounting for her large and various purchases. They caught her finally, though."

"In what way?"

"O, she bought a peculiar little walking jacket for them. It reached A. & Co., of course, at once, and by some blunder of theirs was placed for sale in their department the very next day. Usually such goods were not offered for sale for two or more weeks after their purchase. However, S. & Co.'s 'pricer' bought it that day, and they very easily traced its original purchaser. She gives S. & Co. a wide birth now."

A STANLEY IN AMERICA.

The Astonishing Things He Has Discovered and Is Writing About.

The traveling correspondent of the London Times continues to vary the primer of America which he is writing for that journal with purely original and novel details. His later letters inform us that "the President of the United States delivers his inaugural address on March 4th in each leap year, when he is sworn into office by the Chief Justice." We find further that "in rare instances, and probably in the cases of Lincoln and Grant, Presidents were chosen who were not taken out of Congress, and the present President Cleveland never saw service there." "Now no guest comes to dine at the White House uninvited, but the change in the fashion aided to defeat Van Buren, who was a candidate for a second election in 1840." The House of Representatives "almost constantly suppresses verbosity by the application of the cloture, here called 'the previous question.'" An association has been formed in Washington "for mutual aid in marrying heiresses. The members sign a contract agreeing to pay within a year after marriage one-tenth of the money and property secured by the alliance into a fund. Each pledges all his energy and influence to the common object, and when one begins a courtship all the others set to work to make the financial wooing successful." Perhaps the most striking comment of all is upon the desk which the President uses, which "has a history of interest to all Englishmen. Years ago, after many hardships in the fruitless search for Sir John Franklin, the British ship Resolute had to be abandoned in the Arctic Ocean. A portion of her oaken timbers was afterward taken back to England, and from these, by the Queen's command, the desk was made." This is good, about the return of "a portion of her oaken timbers." The truth is that the Resolute, entire and sound, was discovered by the late Capt. Buddington and brought into the port of New London. By order of Congress, the United States purchased her from her captors, thoroughly refitted her, and sent her over to England, with great state of naval escort, as a present to Queen Victoria and the British nation. It was, in short, a very striking and pleasing international courtesy of which the correspondent and his editor both ought to have heard.

Unclassified.

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Until you have seen the

NEW MODEL MEDALLION,

The best and most economical Range ever put on the market.

Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Shovels, Spades, Forks and Rakes, Spray Pumps for the Scale Bug, Stamped Ware, Agate Ware, Tin and Steel Iron Ware (our own make). The best selected stock in town, and as low as can be bought anywhere.

SANITARY PLUMBING, METAL ROOFING.

ARTESIAN WELL PIPE A SPECIALTY.

The best stock of Refrigerators, Water Filterer, and Coolers in the city, and the cheapest.

W. C. FURREY,

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ELEGANT SHAPE, HEALTH and COMFORT Perfectly Combined in MADAME FOY'S Skirt Supporting CORSET.

It is one of the most popular and satisfactory in the market. For sale by all leading dealers. Price by mail $1.30.

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Wood Engraver

I have the latest improved machinery, thereby saving time and labor, which enables me to do work at reduced rates.

ENGRAVINGS OF LANDSCAPES, BUILDINGS, MAPS, MACHINERY, ETC.,

TIMES BUILDING,

FIRST AND FORT STREETS, LOS ANGELES.

RAILROADS

To Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton and Mentone.

Pending the completion of railroads from Colton and San Bernardino to the above-named places (now being constructed) it has become necessary, in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing travel, to add to the present facilities. Two stages daily from San Bernardino.

Beginning on the 1st of September a four-horse Concord coach will meet all passenger trains at Brookside Station on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

All persons desiring to visit East San Bernardino Valley, the prettiest and most lovely valley in the State, will find the coach at the above station.

FOSMIR & SCOTT,

Successors to BATH & FOSMIR.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Corner Vignes and Castelar sts., Los Angeles.

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Bodwell & McIntosh,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

124 West First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

We want vacant lots and houses and lots in all parts of the city. List your property with us at a fair valuation and we will find you buyers on short notice. Nothing succeeds like success.

1 lot, Orchard ave., Nies tract	$1500
1 lot, Ellendale Place tract	1650
3 lots, Howland st., each	650
2 lots, Hinton ave., both	2700
1 lot, Hamilton st., East Los Angeles	1600
1 lot corner Bellevue and Centennial sts.	2000
3 lots, Maple ave.	$2750 to 3000
1 lot cor. Pearl and Deerpeater	1800
House, 8 rooms, fine lot, Santee st.	3000
House, 5 rooms, fine lot, Montgomery st.	3000
30 acres, bet. Pico and Ninth sts., per acre	375
2 lots Bonsallo avenue, Park Villa, each	1850
House, 6 rooms, bath, windmill, etc., and 2 elegant lots, clean side Morris	3000
lot, Washington st., just off Main	2500
House 10 rooms and good lot, Montreal st.; rents for $54 per month	5500
1 lot on Bush street, just off Main	1500
Several elegant lots, Park Vlla, $1900 to	2500
2 lots corner Eleventh and Nevada; both	5000
2 lots clean side Waters; bargain; both	2400
Lots in Bird tract, Boyle Heights, $700 to	1500
2 elegant lots clean side Oak	$2100 to 2300
Elegant 2-acre lot, covered with bearing fruit trees; fine hedge; house 5 rooms, windmill, etc.; just off Washington and Figueroa	13,500
Lot on Court, bet. Patton and Waters	750
1 lot on Ruby ave.	850
2 lots clean side Seville st.; each	2000
2 lots on King st.; bargain; each	1300
1 lot on Anita st., Maudsley tract	1150
Elegant house and lot, North Olive	11,000
House of 5 rooms, nice lot Pine st.	4000
1 lot and 2 houses on Prospect st.	2900
2 lots, corner Hill and Carr, both	8500
1 lot, University tract	1000
2 lots, Brown & Adams' subdivision, both	2200
30 acres at Burbank	3000
19 acres 1½ miles from Glendale P. O.	2850
80 acres McDonald ranch, per acre	150
10 acres, Ellis st., off Main, per acre	1300
30 acres, 10 miles from city, per acre	100
House, 5 rooms' fine lot, Western ave.	2000
1 lot, Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena, per foot	75
1 lot, De Celis Vineyard	2300
1 lot, Santee, near Washington	2600
House and lot, corner St. John and Holly	1300
Lots in Shaw tract	$650 to 950
1 lot, Sisters of Charity tract	1150
2 elegant lots, Flower, bet. 12th and Pico	10,000
1 lot, corner Bonita and Cypress	600
1 lot, Waverley tract	1000
1 lot, Whitney tract	550
1 corner lot, Washington Villa	1700
1 lot clean side Pine, off Main	4000
1 lot corner Bryant and Lincoln	2000
1 lot Urmston tract, cheap	675
Lot 10, block 2, Urmston	1200
Lot 46, block 13, Wolfskill	1500
1 lot in Ellis Villa tract	650
Lot 22, Severance tract	4125
1 lot on Tappan avenue	1000
N. W. cor. Figueroa and Montgomery, foot	125
S. W. cor. Adams and Orchard avenue	2700
House 5 rooms and elegant lot on York street, near Figueroa	3500
House 6 rooms, well and windmill, East Pico street; cheap	3500
2 houses on Ducommun street and 2 lots, both for	5000
House of 5 rooms, bath, etc., Fuller street, near Walnut avenue	2750
House of 5 rooms, stable, etc.; nice lot; Myrtle avenue	3000

—TO—

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Twelve Acres,

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Pico and Alvarado Streets.

One of the finest places in the city.
Good house, elegant grounds, beautiful trees and hedges.
Lots will readily bring $2000 and upwards.
For terms and particulars apply to

L. MAWSON, Sole Agent,

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ALL SAFE INVESTMENTS.

$110 foot—S.W. cor. Figueroa and Rouland.
$300—Lot in Foreman tract.
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$2250—West side Nevada st.; cement walk.
$1500 each—5 lots west side Star street.
$1100 to $2500—Greenwell tract.
$800 to $3000—Bentley & Crippen's Fourth-street tract; easy terms.
$7000—House 9 rooms, south side Ninth st.
$7400—House 6 rooms; 4 lots; R. L. A.
$4500—House 6 rooms near Belmont Hotel; barn, lawn, flowers, furniture and piano.

Would be pleased to meet our Iowa friends. We make a specialty of investing for Eastern visitors. Over 20 years' experience in real estate business. Reference in Western and New England States. Call and see us.

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Rooms 21, 22 and 23, S. Spring St.

Desirable lots in Park tract, Angelena Heights and Bonnie Brae, $1400 to $3000
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Lots in Orange Slope, $400 to $700.
50 feet on Upper Main, extending through to Alameda, two fronts, cheap at $8500.
Olive street—House of 8 rooms and bath, lot 70x165, $13,000.

FINE ACRE PROPERTY FOR SUBDIVISION.

111 acres fronting on Washington and Pico streets; will pay 200 per cent. on money invested to subdivide.
Fine orchard of 20 acres on Central avenue, near street car line and new townsite, cheap.
10 acres on Garfield avenue, Alhambra, near hotel; lots would sell quick.

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Attention, Capitalists and Investors!

Wanted, $500,000 to loan on first-class, strictly gilt-edged mortgage paper on SAN DIEGO improved and vacant property worth double amount loaned.

INTEREST FROM 15 TO 18 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

P. S.—The opportunities for investments and "big interest" unexcelled. Correspondence solicited. Our reference, The Consolidated National Bank, San Diego, Cal.

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29,000 Acres 29,000

—OF—

THE BEST CITRUS LAND IN THE STATE!

Offered for sale in twenty-acre blocks, and can be bought in five, ten, fifteen or twenty-acre subdivisions.

Lytle Creek Water Piped on Each Lot.

Avenues 150 Feet in Width Traverse the Tract.

Water Furnished from a Covered Cement Ditch.

This land lies on the elevated plain directly west of San Bernardino city. The plain is a vast elevated table-land, with just enough of gentle undulation to break the monotony of the landscape.

Owing to the elevation, frost is practically unknown. Flowers in myriads bloom during the winter, the tenderest tomato sprigs are unscathed by frost, and the orange blossoms bloom in beauty throughout the winter. The view is one of the noblest and most picturesque in Nature. Each twenty-acre lot has a fine road at each end.

There are 29,000 acres in this tract, but 10,000 acres only are as yet surveyed. The town, RIALTO, is located near the center of this 10,000-acre tract and on the California Central.

The California Central and the Southern Pacific both traverse this great tract, and in all probability the Southern Pacific's parallel route will soon add a third railroad to this princely citrus tract. The western line of the tract is about two miles distant from the San Bernardino Courthouse.

The plain grows as fine oranges as the world has ever seen and the finest quality of citrus fruit generally, as buyers can see for themselves. There is no better raisin grape land in California. In fact all sub-tropical productions flourish to perfection.

—FOR SALE BY—

COMPTON & SHIVELY,

NO. 55 N. SPRING STREET,

Or RIALTO, San Bernardino County, Cal.

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Orangedale Tract!

IN THE DUARTE.

This choice piece of property has but recently been subdivided by the owners to meet the popular demand for VILLA LOTS of one to two and one-half acres each. The ORANGEDALE TRACT is most eligibly situated in the beautiful and rapidly-growing town of the DUARTE, one-half mile from the California Central Railway depot, and a projected electric railway is already in process of construction near by. One share of Duarte water will be deeded with each five acres.

Parties wishing to purchase may apply to

Ruddy, Burns & Smith,

NO. 2 FRANKLIN ST., LOS ANGELES.

Meadow Park!

LOTS ONLY $60, FOR A FEW DAYS.

$10 down, $5 per month, without interest. Situated near the ocean and only one mile from

"REDONDO!"

A. C. TUBBS & CO., 3 E. FIRST ST.

PRINKIPO.

ITS PLEASURES DESCRIBED BY MINISTER COX.

An Occidental Statesman's Home in the Orient—"Sunset" Among the Isles of the Princes—Diversions of a Diplomat Off Duty.

[Philadelphia Times.]

As a maker of many books, Congressman Cox began as long ago as 1852 with his "Buckeye Abroad." A readable book of travel it was, and down to his latest work, "The Isles of the Princes; or, the Pleasures of Prinkipo" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), Mr. Cox's books of travel have all been readable. This quality in his writings is due to the fact that he is a quick and keen observer, a quality in his case that is allied to a gift of expression that enables him to present a lively picture of his impressions. Besides, his personality is always a part of his books. His reader travels with him when he journeys and stays with him in his temporary home, wherever it may be. In all his adventures his readers are his companions. They share with him in his pleasures, feel that somehow they are in his confidence, and with the partiality of friendship are ready to forgive him a literary style that, to speak kindly of it, is abominable. At the same time, it must be said that the inelegancies of diction that mar every page of Mr. Cox's books are not the grievious faults they would be in another. He is a fresco painter—not an artist. Like the scenic delineator in a theater, he lays on his colors with a whitewash brush, and like the scene painter always with an eye to perspective. If Voegtlin painted Prinkipo for a drama it would look a delightful picture—across the footlights. Seen on the stage itself it would appear a mere series of daubs. Cox's method with the pen is the same as Voegtlin's with the brush. His work is coarse in fiber, but viewed through the medium of Cox's personality his scenery has perspective that shows its real beauties and his portraits, though daubs in themselves, are life-like. Mr. Cox's faults therefore become merits, for without them he would be unable to interpret so keenly to his reader the meaning of what he sees and hears in distant lands, and to convey to others the impressions that were photographed on his own quick susceptibilities.

In the first chapter of his book Mr. Cox presents a picture of an Albanian forester as he is seen guarding the groves of Prinkipo. This Albanian, in the plate that accompanies the text, looks like a modern actor in a costume play, but Mr. Cox pictures him as "lost out of one of Ulysses' pinnaces in an erratic way," or "tossed out of the Cyclades by an earthquake," from which he drops in his description of the "old Greek costume" of his forester into Western vernacular. "Baggy pants," he says, is part of the attire of this possible companion of the wandering Ulysses. Again the jeweled handle of his Damascene dirk "protrudes" and "he appears quite voluminous at his middle." Of his shoes Mr. Cox tells us "he has them turned up at the toes, and high, black silk stockings," leaving us delightfully uncertain whether the stockings are turned up at the toes also. His brow is "corrugated" with care. This picturesque policemen's occupation is an "avocation" and "he is yet to arrest any one." This is not a fine picture and yet it must be confessed that it is a good portrait. There is magic in the phrase "he is yet to arrest any one." It is deliciously indefinite—equally doubtful in its etymology and its syntax, but charming because of its uncertainty. If Mr. Cox had said that that Albanian has yet to capture his first culprit, has yet to make his first arrest, his picturesque policeman would have sunk to the level of a mere "fly-cop." As it is, this indefiniteness proves that Mr Cox's Albanian will never do anything so vulgar as to do what he is yet to do—to arrest any one or even some one. Suppose we know that the Albanian's stockings were turned up at the toes as well as his shoes—that would make him as commonplace a "bobby" as Endacott, who arrested Miss Cass. What a world of meaning is conveyed by the two words "voluminous" and "protrudes," and the phrase "baggy pants" brings the Homeric age and the nineteenth century together with the ideal simplicity that was to be expected from the author of "A Buckeye Abroad." It is not surprising that such a policeman, when not a gay and happy forester, should be as Mr. Cox assures us he is, "almost supererogatory."

Life on the island of Prinkipo with Mr. Cox as a companion could not fail to be delightful. To be with Cox anywhere is a delight, but to be with him in Prinkipo, where there is "not one Bad Boy" is divine. Mr. Cox has some knowledge of Spanish as kindred to the Italian. This extraordinary learning always gives me a shudder, and especially when under his razor or shears. Being a stranger on the island, and having no very pronounced national features, it was equally difficult for him to ascertain my nationality, except by inquisition long and pitiless. All I could do was to arm myself with affirmatives and negatives of various languages. With these I made myself complaisant, to save myself from bloodshed. My first conversation with this artist confirmed the general reputation as to the gossipy quality of the Barber of Seville. He had all the gossip of the isles, including its languages. The conversation ran somewhat after this style:

Barber: "You have been here long?"

I reply in Bohemia: "Ne!"

He easily understood that.

"You are here for your health?"

I reply in Danish, affirmatively and negatively: "Ja!" "Nei, minherre!" "Yes, sir," and "no, sir." This puzzled him.

"An army gentleman, perhaps?"

I reply in German: "Nein, mein herr."

"O, then you are a navy officer?"

Having in view my position as admiral of the launch, I reply in Hungarian, because, lucus a non lucendo-Hungary is an inland country, and like our own, without a navy.

"Igen!" "Yes."

"Your vessel is at Constantinople?"

Remembering that there was an Italian emigrant named Christopher Columbus of naval renown, I reply: "Si signore."

"You will bring your vessel to Prinkipo?"

Ah! here was my opportunity. It is the modern Greek in which I reply: "Nae vevavos."

He is thunderstruck. It is evidently his mother tongue. Likely he has a Polish father; who knows? When he asks me in French:

"Will your vessel touch at Athens?"

I respond in Polish: "Tak!" "No."

And then, with some hesitation, I add the French work "Petetre"—perhaps.

"You will visit Egypt?"

"Sim, senhor." This is Portuguese for "Yes, sir."

The gesture or the manner with which these responses are made encourage him; for he immediately asks whether I have ever been in Albania. I have no negative or affirmative in any of these languages of the Adriatic. My Dalmatian servitor, Pedro, is absent and my next best affirmative is in Russian.

"Do prawda." Perhaps, being affiliated with the Sclav, he understands this language.

"You have been in Egypt?"

As the pine and the palm are associated in my mind, and having connected the Polar Midnight Sun with the Pyramids of the Pharoahs, I respond in Swedish, making it intense:

"Ja!" Adding a little affirmative in Roumanian to give intensity to the remark: "Gie."

After a pause in the conversation he resumes. He believes that he has my nationality fixed. He surmises that I am from some Balken province, and he asks:

"Have you been in Roumelia, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Herzegovina?"

Knowing that I could not answer this truthfully, and not being able to answer it partially, I give him back in Roumanian an emphatic negative:

"Na canna, bucca."

"You have been quite a traveler!"

This suggests the Chinese as the fitting language for the affirmative, and I say:

"She!" To make the "she" expressive I add another affirmative which I had carefully studied while boarding with the Chinese Legation in Washington.

"Ta jin!"

"You like the Chinese, monsieur?"

Having succeeded so well with the Chinese, I answer promptly in the negative:

"Puh!"

This monosyllable disgusts him. His subordinates gather around the chair where I was being shaved, interested in this composite conversation. The artist then asks if I had visited Jerusalem. Here was my great break-down. Notwithstanding I had represented a Hebrew community in New York, with more synagogues than Jerusalem had in the time of Solomon, I was at a loss for a Hebrew affirmative. Happy thought! I respond promptly in the Arabic tongue, with its guttural peculiarity:

"Na'am."

It sounded to me after I uttered it like profanity, and I fell back as gracefully as I could, waiting for the next attack, and equipped with a Japanese expletive.

"You like Constantinople?"

I respond in a sweet Japanese accent:

"Sama, sah!"

"How long have you been in Constantinople?"

I gave it to him in English.

"I arrived there in the year 1851—thirty-six years ago."

"Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! mon Dieu!" he exclaims.

"Have you lived there ever since that time?"

"Beaucoup, monsieur!"

He has not yet learned my nationality. I am afraid every moment that he will strike America. It comes:

"Perhaps you have been in America?"

"Wa'al yaas, I guess!"

He could not understand this, for he had not been educated at Robert College, nor had he abided in Vermont.

I ask him in French what America he means. He says:

"South America. I have a cousin of my wife's there and would like to know how the country looks."

"Le noin du cousin de votre femme?" I ask.

"Pierre Moulka Pari Michipopouli."

"He is like you, monsieur, quite a traveler."

Then began a fusilade of questions and rattling replies.

"You have lived in Paris, monsieur?"

"Jammais!" "Never." "Been to Genoa?" "Si, signore." "Ah, you are English, are you not?" With the intense Turkish negative I respond: "Yok!" "French?" "Non." "German?" "Nein." "Sclav?" "Nee." "Italian?" "No, signore." "Ah! Espagnol? You look like one." "Pardon, monsieur, I am not." "Well, said he, taking breath, "will you tell me, monsieur, where you come from?"

"Don't you know the only nation in the world where the barber is as good as a king?" I said, proudly.

"Oh, Switzerland. Sapristi! Corpo de Bacco!"

Understanding that last remark perfectly, I offer him a cigarette and say: "No, I am not Swiss."

"Brazeel?" "Jamais."

The way that barber rubs the unguent into my hairless scalp and hirsute beard shows that he is a disappointed man.

These extracts show how Mr. Cox writes—no, he does not write—how he chats. The book is not literary, but who would have literature when he can hear Cox talk? Mr. Cox in his books is what he is in public and private life—amiable, entertaining, chatty. His wit is spontaneous and his philosophy is only a part of his humor. Dull men sometimes deride him as a "funny man," but as a rule their solid chunks of wisdom are not nearly as wise as his sparkling hits of fancy and observation. Next to his visit to the "Isles of the Princes," Mr. Cox's book is the best medium through which to enjoy the pleasures of Prinkipo.

Nancy.

Her head is full of fancies,
That pretty head of Nancy's,
Of olden-time romances
She breathes the very air,
Adown her dream there dances
A vision that entrances
That tender heart of Nancy's,
And takes it in a snare.

Adown her dream there prances
A charge of knights with lances,
All smitten with the glances
Of Nancy, I will swear.
The guerdon that she grants is
That little hand of Nancy's,
Though in real life the chance is
Her knight will have red hair.

—[Boston Globe.

An English Game.

An English exchange describes a game played by English boys and girls: A little heap of pebbles is piled up in a certain spot on the lawn. Each person is led, in turn, to a certain distance from the heap, blindfolded, given a stick, turned round three times and then told to start off and do his best to beat down the little heap of stones. It is delicious to see the solemn air of some of the performers, and to watch the vigor with which they pound at nothing, whole yards off the place where the stones are. No matter how you may fix their exact position in your eye, and pace it out before you are blindfolded, you are certain to go wide of it. It is an odd thing, but a true one.

To a Scold.

They say a woman may as snow
Be pure, yet have a filthy tongue.
She may be chaste in deed I know:
But odors tell from whence they've sprung.

I never knew a rose to bear
The scent that comes from open sewer;
And though in act unsmirched, I swear,
Vile language comes from mind impure.

I'll horrify the holy quite,
By morals loose, to draw it mild—
Rather the demi monde polite,
Than one who'd scandalize a child.

TARA.

FRED GRANT.

CHAT ABOUT THE GREAT GENERAL'S SON.

His Good Common Sense and Quiet Humor—"The Meanness of Personal Politics"—Anecdotes of the Colonel and His Family.

[New York Tribune.]

Col. Fred. D. Grant has a quiet sense of humor, which crops out occasionally in his rejoinders. He has recently been restricting himself to smoking a small number of cigars per day. He was talking to two friends, when it came out that they were both old smokers who had just dropped or curtailed the habit. Col. Grant and one of his friends agreed that the smoking habit had quickened the action of their hearts. Col. Grant said that at times his heart had quickened its beats and then suddenly stood still for a second or two, so that he was unable to catch his breath. The third smoker explained that the excessive use of tobacco gave him catarrh and also a dullness of the brain. "My smoking never gave me that," said Col. Grant, with a quiet laugh, "but according to some of the opposition papers I have it naturally."

Col. Grant was in a group of acquaintances with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Gen. Farnsworth, when Col. "Bob" said to the General: "You are an infernal Democrat. You ought to vote for Col. Grant. That would be right. But a Democrat never goes right unless he stubs his toe and goes off on a tangent from his original purpose." Said Col. Grant: "That reminds me of the eastern man who came out West on a hunting expedition. He was equipped with fancy guns, game-bags, and all that sort of thing, but do his best he could not shoot anything. He went after turkeys one day, and came upon a pair of very fine birds, the sight of which so excited him that he tumbled head over heels, let go both barrels of his shotgun while turning the somersault, and picked himself up in astonishment to find that he had shot both birds."

The meanness of personal politics is illustrated in the attack made upon Col. Grant in reference to colored cadets at West Point. It was said that he had declared that no colored man should graduate from West Point while he was there, and that he kept his word. The truth is that there was only one colored cadet at West Point in Col. Grant's time. His name was Smith. He was there when Col. Grant was in the first class, and remained there until after he had been graduated. His presence created a commotion. There were indignation meetings, and at one time the first class discussed the question of refusing to meet Smith or having anything to do with him. Some of this action was the result of Smith's peculiar character, as afterward shown. But through all his troubles, Col. Grant and three or four others, though not making any conspicuous parade of their effort, stood between Smith and the contemplated assaults upon him. Some of the first-class men refused to inspect his uniform and arms when he was acting as officer of the day, while others subjected them to the strictest scrutiny, and brought down the severest possible penalties for neglect. Col. Grant took the medium and honorable course in treating him exactly as he would a white cadet, with a leaning to leniency. As officer of the day he inspected Smith's uniform as readily as that of any other cadet. He never inspected his arms for faults in cleaning. This was giving Smith the same footing as a first-class man, who is not required to have his gun clean, unless he can get a "plebe" to clean it for him.

Mrs. F. D. Grant, who has gone out in the State, bravely accompanying her husband, the Colonel, in his canvass for Secretary of State, was one of the beauties of Chicago when he married her, and she is still a handsome woman. She is the daughter of H. H. Honore and sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer. The sisters have been noted always for their beauty, intelligence and womanly qualities. Mrs. Grant's father gave her a handsome sum at her marriage, which, it is reported, was swept away in the Grant & Ward affair, having been invested in that firm through the representations of Ward. Mr. Honore was wealthy when his daughter became Mrs. Grant, but has since met with financial reverses. He has a concession for the construction of a railroad, and other public improvements in South America, from which his friends have predicted lately that he will make a new fortune.

RESURRECTION.

Dead Men Who Vote in the Baltimore Election.

[New York Tribune.]

The Tribune's special from Baltimore says: "Free" Raisen, by Senator Gorman's influence naval officer of the port of Baltimore, controls a number of lower wards of the city. In these wards there was piled up a majority for Latrobe in the recent election that overcame the majority for Bartlett in up-town wards. Raisen has enemies in his own wards—men who support the ring but dislike Raisen. These persons are showing how the Raisen wards were carried. The anti-Raisen men state that the total returns show that 4000 names of dead and absent persons were voted. The anti-Raisen Democrats have been of great assistance to the Reform League in unearthing frauds in the lower courts, and promise to make more interesting developments. The league continued its work of having names of dead men stricken from the lists immediately after the last election, Wednesday, and the courts will continue the investigation. Hundreds of illegal names will be stricken off before the State election.

Eucharis Amazonica.

I am often surprised that this lovely plant is not more generally cultivated by commereial growers. It is about as easy to grow as a geranium, and, although the cut blooms are valuable in themselves, they possess such lasting qualities when allowed to remain on the plant as to render it most valuable and attractive for decorative purposes. One of the prettiest center pieces I have ever seen consisted of a shallow dish compactly filled with flowering bulbs of E. amazonica and E. candida. They had been shaken out of their pots and packed in the dish with damp moss. They stood this treatment with as much grace as a hyacinth or tulip.

The soil I find best adapted for growing eucharis consists of two parts good loam, one part leaf mold or peat, a little sand and a generous addition of bone dust.

Barbarous Barb Wire Fences Must Go.

[West Chester News.]

What's this? A barb wire fence. What's that? A policeman. Is the latter going to go through the former? If he can. Can he do it? Not without getting scratched. Did he get scratched? He did—and will every time. Why do they have such fences? Nobody knows.

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CLEAN, SAFE, CHEAP, DURABLE.

BISCUITS BAKED IN EIGHT MINUTES.

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IT WILL BE MONEY IN YOUR POCKET!

—TO—

Carefully Examine This.

THE QUESTION OF CHEAP FUEL IS ONE WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER discussion and been experimeted upon for years by men of science, but until now the question has remained practically unsolved. The old, expensive mode of producing heat by burning wood and coal is at last superseded, and THE LIGHTNING FUEL is now offered to the world; costing LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE PRICE OF COAL OR WOOD, besides being better, quicker, cleaner and labor-saving to a high degree.

THE LIGHTNING FUEL BURNER is the only perfect device for using kerosene or common lamp oil as a fuel for an ordinary cooking stove, range, grate or heater, and being indestructible by fire will last for years.

Did you ever realize that the amount of heat passing from the chimney of your lamp, if properly utilized would cook your dinner? In THE LIGHTNING FUEL all the heat from the oil is fully utilized, combustion being complete, and the question of CHEAP FUEL is solved.

COOKING—THE LIGHTNING FUEL has no equal for furnishing a hot, steady fire for an ordinary cooking stove, and the heat is easily controlled by damper, same as in burning coal or wood.

HEATING—For use in grates, particularly when a quick fire is wanted.

NO DANGER—There is not the slightest danger in using the most inflammable oil in this way, the burner being made of wire netting and the contents porous.

READY INSTANTLY—You can almost have a meal cooked with the use of THE LIGHTNING FUEL while you are kindling a fire of wood or coal, as it produces instantly an intensely hot fire, lasting an hour or more.

ECONOMY—One pint of oil, costing not over one and a half cents, will produce a hot fire longer than necessary to cook an ordinary meal.

COTINUED HEAT—Should continuous heat be required and one burner be exhausted replace it with a fresh one after putting the first one in some convenient place to cool. Thus two burners will enable you to continue a hot fire indefinitely if attended once each hour and a half.

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GOOD COMMISSIONS!

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PREPAID ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.
—ADDRESS—

CANVASSERS WANTED!
MALE AND FEMALE.
Liberal terms made for lots of 100 or more.
Exclusive territory given persons with capital.

Lightning Fuel Company, Los Angeles, California.

Agents Are Reaping a Harvest.

On Exhibition and For Sale at No. 29 South Main Street, Mott Market.

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CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS!

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CLEMENT TRACT!

On Pine and San Pedro Sts.,

—IS NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY—

GOLDSWORTHY & CHRONIS, 53 & 118 TEMPLE BLOCK.

This is one of the most beautiful tracts ever put upon the market. Finely improved in vines, oranges, walnuts and deciduous fruits.

City water piped on every lot. Cement sidewalks in front of every lot.

A certificate of title issued with each sale. Two lines of proposed street railroads through the tract. A little over a mile from First street. Fifteen minutes' walk from the site of the new government building. Ten minutes' walk from the new $500,000 hotel on Main, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Free carriages to take you to the tract.

Price of lots from $300 to $1000. Terms easy—$100 to be paid on day of sale, the balance one-third in thirty days, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months. Interest, 8 per cent. on deferred payments.

Goldsworthy & Chronis, Rooms 53 & 118, Temple Block.

Unclassified.

California Carpet Store,

THOM BLOCK, COR. MAIN AND MAYO STS.

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—OF THE FINEST STOCK OF—

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EVER SHOWN ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

Selected personally from the leading manufactories both in America and Europe, and being bought for strictly cash can be sold at prices that POSITIVELY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED by any would-be competitors.

C. A. BRANHAM, Proprietor.

FIRE LOSSES!

Notice to Shippers.

All shippers making claims against us for losses by the fire at the depot of the California Central Railway Company last Friday night, the 28th inst., will please present the same at once for adjustment, with all vouchers, bills of lading, etc., to the undersigned at his office, No. 239 N. Main street, Los Angeles.

October 31st. WILLIAMSON DUNN, General Agent.

Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

LUMBER.

Yards at San Pedro (wharf), Los Angeles (main office), Pomona, Pasadena, Lamanda, Monrovia, Burbank, Azusa, Glendora, Lordsburg.
Planing Mills at Los Angeles, Pomona, Monrovia.

Real Estate.

W. B. AKEY. F. O. CASS. W. S. HAMPSON.

VERNON LAND CO.,

Car Line Commenced on Central Avenue, to Be Finished Inside 30 Days.

We have nearly cleared our subdivision of the Central Park Front and Old Clapp Orchard Tracts.

Lots $300! Lots $300!

Lots at from $300 to $1000 Each in the Most Delightful Quarter of the City.

FOR SUBDIVISION

We Are Offering, for 30 Days Only, the Best Buys in the City.

Twenty acres subdivided into 94 beautiful, large residence lots, which will list at $70,000, and at that sell rapidly. For one month we offer this as a tract for $40,000. Easy terms.

Also twenty acres—the most beautiful place in the county—on an 80-foot avenue; clean side; will subdivide and double money inside of ninety days. Price, $36,000.

SYNDICATES, LOOK AT THE ABOVE!

Vernon Land Co.,

NO. 16 S. MAIN ST.